PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,397—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6613	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6585
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	6594	OCEANA	9540
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6594	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wal No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAJ. THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Extra Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS	BAOUCHEM. T. Resevich	4,765	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 400. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISK, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SURETT.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
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CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS

AND

LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated BRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "ISTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
CHILDREN 4 ANNAS.

NOTICE.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality is to RAISE A LOAN of Rs. 1,30,000 (one Lakh and thirty thousand only), in OPEN MARKET on the Security of Municipal Revenues for Drainage Works, the Rate of interest being 4 1-4 per cent.

Forms of application and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application.

Tenders are to be received till 22nd February, 1905, 5 P. M.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

28th January, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1905.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 30th January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 26th January, 1905.

BOMBAY RACES.

15TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 26th January, 1905.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON, on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,504,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 14,000 each a day. The North and South Modragam, with 25,00,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,250,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after Secretary is, that owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkadi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Silavaturai and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained here.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Dhanuskodi to Mannarmkkadi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made at the last Fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 2-0.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi,

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION
OF
THE 20TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

FURTHER GRAND REDUCTION OF RATES.

REVISED FINAL

PROGRAMME.

Monday, the 23rd January to Friday, the 27th January (both days inclusive)	Admission	4 Annas
Saturday, the 28th, and Sunday, the 29th January	"	8 "
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February	"	2 "
N.B.—(On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas)		
Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February	"	4 "
Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February	"	8 "

CHILDREN—AT HALF RATES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL PURDAH LADIES' DAY—Not on Wednesday, the 25th January as previously notified but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m, as usual.

TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p. m. to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m. The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open til 11 p.m.

The CLOSING CEREMONY—The EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY the 6th February on which day the CLOSING CEREMONY will be performed and the Awards announced and Medals given.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS AND ROOF LAMP TOPS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1905, for the purchase of about 50 tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS and 200 ROOF LAMP Tops which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash Currency of Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made by the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of Tender.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender,

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay 19th January 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

RETURN VISIT
OF
MR. EDWARD BRAYSCOMBE'S
WESTMINSTER
GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.

NEXT { WEDNESDAY, 1ST / THURSDAY, 2ND AND / SATURDAY 4TH } FEBRUARY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

ABSOLUTELY FAREWELL VISIT.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 5-30.

When Children will be admitted Re 1.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES
OF
GLEES, MADRIGALS,
CATCHES, PART SONGS,
AND
HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Usual Concession Soldiers in Uniform.

Concert 9-30. Carriages 11-15.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bewon House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder opposite Green and Reed Restaurant, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware; drawing sofas, chairs and easychairs, drawing room, cabinets, glass door almyras, one English mahogany sideboard; marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron pedestals, large ice box with refrigerator, Hink's and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of P. L. B. BREE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, and a large Cupboard fashion steel made fire and thief-Resisting safe and Show Cases etc.

Very Rare Opportunity to Jewellers, Merchants and others.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., sharp Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 34 Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Mongini Brothers, Confectioners the remaining stock in trade of Messrs S Nusserwanjee and Co., who close their business consisting of valuable gold and silver ornaments, such as bracelets, chains sleeve and link buttons, lockets, brooches necklaces, also diamonds, ruby and emerald ornaments, consisting of diamond ruby and diamond bracelets, ruby and emerald earrings and scarf pins, valuable diamond ruby emerald and pearls rings assorted, parcels of valuable diamonds, rubies, emeralds pearls and a lot of unmounted weights, over a thousand lbs., also shop furniture consisting of large and small show cases diamond, weighing scale, with weights in glass case, large cupboard fashion steel made fire resisting safe made to order by Fichet of Paris with present combination lock, gas hanging lamps goldsmith's tables, tools, a lot of dies, jewel cases etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the ornaments are on view

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th January, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2½ p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easychairs, bentwood chairs, wardrobe, cupboards, almirah, dressing and wash hand tables, chest-of-drawers.

1 Milner's fireproof safe on stand 1.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Lunjee and on account and at the risk of Premchund Jeewabhoy, ex S. S. City of Madrid,—

H. 7440 M. 5721 30—10 cases each 60 pieces white ground prints 32 33 inches 5) 32 yards.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. W. E. Craig consisting of photographic materials and books, reading books and magazines, opera glasses, crockery, hand bags, steel trunks, wearing apparels and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. John Hickey consisting of sundries.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand double-seated brougham,
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 light dogcart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 8 CASES CHECK TROUSERINGS AND 3 CASES ZEPHYRS,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Hargovan Lalji—

Ex s. s. City of Athens.

K B 3231-36—3 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, M 21 inches.
" 3613—1 case 60 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. Aston Hall.

" 3259-54—5 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.

Ex s. s. City of Delhi.

" 3614-15—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.

SALE OF 26 CASES BLACK ITALIANS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Kapadia Brothers and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

Ex s. s. Clan Sutherland.

M M K	6374-77—4 cases each 30	pieces	black Italians,	45 inches
"	6386 —1 cases	30	pieces	do do
"	6391-92—2 cases each	30	pieces	do do
"	6396-97—2 cases each	30	pieces	do do
"	6400 —1 case	30	pieces	do do
	Ex s. s. Rome			
"	6401 —1 case	29	pieces	do do
	Ex s. s. City of Bombay			
"	6371-73—3 cases	92	pieces	do do
	Ex s. s. Arcona			
"	6378 —1 case	30	pieces	do do
"	6379-80—2 cases each	30	pieces	do do
"	6381-83—3 cases each	30	pieces	do do
"	6387-88—2 cases each	30	pieces	do do
"	6393 —1 case	30	pieces	do do
"	6393 —1 case	30	pieces	do do
"	6402-03—2 cases each	30	pieces	do do

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Darab House, 1st floor Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furnitures, such as drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry with velvet border, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almirahs, clothes, presses, dressing and washhand tables, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne hanging and table lamps, pictures, ladies' and gents' bicycles, &c., the property of E. B. Simmonds, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE, BILLIARD ACCESSORIES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Foundery, at Byculla, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Moosa Hajee Joonus Noorani and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Ahmed Cassum Patel and Mahomed Cassum Patel, the stock-in-trader of Messrs. M. K. Bux and Co., Billiard makers consisting of a billiard table, billiard frames, balls, cues, marking board and other tools for making billiards.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Latiff Musharf and on account and at the risk of the part owning subsisting between him and Mr. Shaikh Essa bin Khalil L. the undermentioned pearls which will be put up in such lots as would suit the convenience of purchasers.

21 parcels weighing about 375 chows of fine round pearls, suitable for the London market.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the pearls will be on view for the inspection of intending purchasers on and after the 28th instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th January 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Servis," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghoraudeo, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dispensed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is available, without charge, to all Naval, Military, and Civil officers, as also to Members of the Bar, and of all other professions, on the conditions stated in his pamphlet, copy of which can be found in most Mess Libraries, or will be sent free on application. 42 Leinster Gardens, London W.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First-Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available, got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraits, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Railway Stations and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-0 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail additions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
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ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
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SPLENDID VALUE IN
TURKISH TOWELS

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SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS	
44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS	
44" by 19"	6 "
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44" by 23"	11 "
BATH TOWELS with fast red border	
68" by 34"	21 "
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12" by 54"	3 each.

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ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

The views of the harbour and surrounding neighbourhood, are unsurpassed for beauty and variety.

Exhilarating drives may be taken through the adjacent country by means of carriages or motor cars, a large number being kept for the use of travellers.

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No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
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A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Launs.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dairen, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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Manager.

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ERADICATING

WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS

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or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold) and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

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TRY THE AUSTRALIAN STORES FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES.

BEST GOOD'S ONLY AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

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OF ALL KINDS.

OUR "MOTOR BRAND" HAMS ARE DELICIOUS.

NOTE THE PRICE. ANS. 14 PER POUND

WRITE FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper), Rs. 12,50,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Bombay Mails, of the 14th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

	2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83 9-16	= + 1-16
	2½ do. Rentes	93 1-4	= unchanged
	3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
	3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do
SILVER—	Spot in London	23 3-16	= — 1-16
	2 months hence	27 3-4	= unchanged
	Spot in New York	61 1-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—	Paris cheques	25·13	[= — 1
	Berlin "	20·45 1-2]	= + 1-3
	New York Demand	4·87 7-3	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—	Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
	3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
	" " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
	6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
		3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—	Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 3-8
	7 day marked loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	250,000
Gold do	£	80,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	20,000
Gold do	£	50,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 3-4 D,-J., done steady.

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 J.-F. sellers quiet

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 32 1-2 J.-F. buyers steady.

COFFEE—Ooooe in New York, 8 9 16

ARRIVALS—Steamers Ethelwynne and Weissenfels.

In **Liverpool.**—Cotton Market closed steadier. East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3·68—8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 17,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·60 +3	3·61 +2	3·66 +2
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·69 +1	3·72 +1	3·76 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·77 +1	3·79 +1	3·81 +1

Receipts at U S Ports	44,000
Do. last year	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Do. do Continent	15,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·00	
Futures, month of March	6·73	+ 3
Do. do. July	6·69	+ 3

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	6 5-8	
Futures, month of April	6·63	+ 5
Do. do. July	6·77	+ 5
Tone at close	steady.	

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U.S. ports	175,000
" exports to Great Britain	60,000
" " Continent	109,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	833,000
" " interior ports	667,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 27th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	10,923 bales.
Wheat	18,777 ows.
Linseed	4,915 "
Rape, Kal and Mustard	2,388 "
Gingelly seed	12,827 "
Poppyseed	322 "
Groundnuts	757 "
Castorseed	1,753 "
Rice	5,723 "
Myrabolams	5,162 "
Cottonseed	18,341 "
Mustard	309 "
Gram	1,128 "
Joowar	4,357 "
Maize	869 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 1,53,600
Gold coin	Rs. 62,569
Ex s s Arcadia from London.	
Silver Bullion	Rs. 1,91,343
Ex s s Bengal from Adelaide.	

BOMBAY, JAN. 28.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6	do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	138 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	200
Japan	30	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quite.

Cash	98-2
1st Settlement 1st February	98-2
2nd do 1st March	98-2

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	6	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore. Ready	5	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	5	9	0
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	29		

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 39 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	" 39
25 per cent. "	" 38
50 per cent. "	" 36 1-2
Black Kutnee "	" 34

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales .....bales	6,000
Imports ..... do.	6,000

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch	Mch-Apl.
3·61 +1	3·62 +1	3·67 +1
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·70 +1	3·73 +1	3·76 +1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·78 +1	3·80 +1	3·82 +1

COTTON.—Market quiet but steady with a small enquiry from the mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	161	150	...	Ready
Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	152	144	...	Feb-March
Oomrawatee (deccpts) (M.-G.)	163	157	...	Ready
Do do	159	153	...	Feb-March
Khandeish do.	...	158	152	Ready
do. do.	...	153	147	Feb-March
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	164	158	...	Ready
Karanja do. do. do.	161	155	...	Feb-March
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	173	167	...	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	166	160	...	do
do. do do	162	156	...	Feb-Mar
Broach (M.-G.)	185	180	...	Feb.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	...	182 15-25 Mar
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	Nominal			
Do do.	do			
Muttia do.	do			
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	173	25 May
Western ...	...	...	163	do do
Bengal (M.-G.)	164	154	...	Ready
Do. (M G.)	155	145	...	Feb-Mar.
S.-Punjab do	163	153	...	Ready
Do. do.	154	144	..	Feb-March
Jalgaon do	...	160	154	Ready
Do do	...	155	149	Feb.-Mar.
Nagpore and Kampti	168	162	...	Ready
Do do do	164	158	...	Feb.-Mar

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JAN. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr H W Crump B Cov	Capt E B Edmann R A
Mr J R W Teasdale B	Capt E F Orton 37 Lrs
Mr J Mollison B	Lieut R M Graham 5 G R
Mr G F Hottinger B	Lieut C F Knagge 3 Skinner's Horse
Major E E Cooper 1-4 G R	Lieut M E Rae. 81 Brs
Major G H G Mockler I A	Lieut W F Scott 66 Inf
Capt J A Barnes I M S	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C N Bensley I M S S	Lieut-Col H Thomson I M S
Capt P F Chapman I M S	M
Mr R E V Arbuthnot B Cov	Mr A L Hannay M Cov
Mr A F Nelson B Cov	Mr J P Vaughan Bo Cov
Mr C H Berthond B Cov	Mr H Wadham Bo
Mr C P Cesperez B Cov	Lieut Col St G L Steele I A
Dr M L Mitra B	Major C F Dobbie 4 Rajputs
Mr A Sullivan B	Major H de B Codrington S T C
Mr N H Gantzer B	Capt C P Wynter 52 Sikhs
Mr C Wight B	Lieut J A McCudden 127 Baluch L I
Mr M F Wren B	Nursing Sister Miss A L
Mr E W Chambers B	Langham Q A M N S I
Mr G J S Madge B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C A Kemball C I R R 6 mo furl	Mr W H Goddard M 3 mo M C
Capt W J Keen B 1 mo furl	Mr F J A Hill Bo 3 mo M
Mr H E Ransom B Cov 4 mo furl	Major R C Lye D S O 23 Sikh Prs 2 mo M C
Mr R P Dewhurst B Cov 7 mo 10 days' furl	Lieut H M Rigg 92 Punj 6 weeks' M C
Mr A E Woodhouse B 6 mo M C	Lieut E D Galbraith 24 Punj 3 mo M C
Mr W A Galbreach B 3 mo M C	

Morrhuol Creosote was carefully tried in a case of threatening throat and lung trouble for which patient had been treated with various remedies for many months previously. Cod liver oil and creosote preparations were not tolerated by the stomach, but the capsules of Morrhuol Creosote distinctly benefitted the patient, who is now in a fair way to complete recovery." (Unsolicited) F.S. STURDEVANT M. D. Cincinnati. 25 May 1904.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

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WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

THE MOST REVIVING AND STRENGTHENING REMEDY OF THE PRESENT TIME IS TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

Which contains in a most agreeable form All the Elements Productive of Health and Strength.

(Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.,)

In a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

SPECIALLY CAPABLE OF ASSIMILATION.

Price, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE SHIA ASNA ASHARI CEMETERY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Saturday, disposed of an application made in the suit of Hirji Kiloo Manek and others against Haji Sultan Ali Shastri and others, in which plaintiffs asked that it may be declared that they have the right to use the general Shia Asna Ashari Cemetery at Sonapore for the purpose of burying the dead bodies of their relations, that the defendants may be restrained from preventing the plaintiffs from using the cemetery for interring the dead bodies of their relations, that they may be restrained from interfering with the immediate burial of the dead body of the first plaintiff's daughter; for consequential relief and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamsetram and Madon, for the first and fourth defendents; and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the second and third defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs are Khoja Mahomedans and were about thirty years previously followers of His Highness the Aga Khan; they then seceded from the Aga Khan and joined the sect of Mahomedans known as the Shia Asna Asharis and began to attend their mosque, and the dead bodies of their relations were interred in the general Shia Asna Ashari cemetery at Sonapore. According to tradition, the land at Sonapore used as a general Shia Asna cemetery belonged to a Mahomedan gentleman of Lucknow, by name Mir Baber Ali, the manager of Mir Vajad Ali Shah, the late King of Lucknow, who dedicated it on "wakf" for the interment of the dead bodies of all Muhammedans in Bombay professing the Shia Asna Ashari tenet of Mahomedan religion. The cemetery is used from time immemorial for interment of the dead bodies of Shia Mahomedans of any nationality, whether Persians, Khojas, Arabs, Hindustanis, Memons, Seedees or others; and Shias of the Persian community have the same right in it as the Shias of any other community in Bombay. The cemetery is nominally in charge of a keeper, who is paid partly out of small amounts contributed annually by various members of the community and partly out of contributions made by the relatives of a deceased Mahomedan at the time of the interment of such member. About 24 years ago the cemetery being out of repair, voluntary subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 4,000 were made by members of the Shia community and the cemetery was thoroughly repaired. Plaintiffs and the members of their families took a prominent part in raising the subscriptions, and they had also been taking a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the cemetery. On the 1st January 1882 a public meeting of Shia Asna Asharis was held at the Imambara of Zenal Abadin, at which the rules and regulations for managing the affairs of the cemetery were passed and published in a book. Five members of the community were appointed as their agents to look after the affairs of the cemetery. All the trustees were now dead except Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, attorney of the High Court. In July last the first plaintiff's daughter was seriously ill, and it was apprehended that she would die. Defendants placed a number of ruffians at the cemetery to prevent the interment of the first plaintiff's said daughter. The matter reaching the ears of the Commissioner of Police, the plaintiffs and defendants were sent for, and after hearing them the Commissioner warned the parties against creating a disturbance, and advised the plaintiffs to take proceedings in the High Court. Various attempts were made by the plaintiffs, the head priests and mullahs, and others of their community to get the defendants to withdraw from interference with the plaintiffs' rights, but they had up to now refused to do so. The first plaintiff's daughter died on Saturday, the 21st inst., and the defendants attempted to prevent him by force from interring the dead body in the cemetery. They denied the right of the plaintiffs to bury the dead bodies of their relations in the cemetery at Sonapore. They alleged that there is a cemetery for Khojas which was opened a few years ago, and that the plaintiffs are only entitled to bury their dead there. Plaintiffs, however, seceded from H. H. the Aga Khan about thirty years ago, had no wish to use the new cemetery, and were prepared to exercise their right to bury their dead in the old one, where members of their families had been buried up to the present time. The defendants' denial of plaintiffs' right was false, and they had conspired together in consequence of certain legal proceedings taken by first defendant against first plaintiff as constituted attorney of one Behram Jung. The dead body had been temporarily kept in the general Shia musjid at Jail Road. Unless the body was allowed to be buried immediately in the old cemetery, an incalculable harm would be done him.

For the defendants, the right of the plaintiffs to bury their dead in the old cemetery was wholly denied. They averred that the cemetery was full and there was very little room left. The Shia Asna Asharis were hitherto allowed to bury their dead on sufferance, but now in view of the difficulty of want of room having cropped up, unless old graves were opened up to make more room, which was objectionable according to the Mahomedan religion, they could not be permitted to bury their dead there any longer. Otherwise no room would shortly be left to bury their own dead.

After discussion, the parties having come to an arrangement, the Court passed an order by consent as follows :—The body of the child to be deposited in the cemetery in dispute in the usual shed for coffins with no demonstration. The body to be carried in a carriage, it practicable. This order was not to be a precedent. If the plaintiff failed in the suit, the body was to be peacably removed by plaintiff. Order to be without prejudice. Costs to be costs in the cause.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MULRONEY—Dec 30, at Malborough Hill, South Hampstead, wife of Lieut-Col T R Mulroney, Indian Medical service, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

ADDISON—HENDERSON—Jan 7, at St James's Church Sussex Gardens, Capt G H Addison, R E son of Col Addison late Royal Eng, to Margaret, daughter of R Henderson the Wylds, Lisc, Hants

DONALD—O'MANNEY—Jan 4, at St James's Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, S E, by the Rev Canon J C Luke, M A, St Mark's, Plustead, assisted by the Rev J W Morris, M A, Rector of Kidbrook, John Steward Donald, C I E, North West Frontier Province Commission, India, eldest son of the late A J S Donald, Esq, Punjab Provincial Civil Service, to Henrietta Mary, second daughter of Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney, C S I, I A, and Mrs Ommanney, of Blackheath

EWART—MUIR—Jan 7, at St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, J C Ewart, F R S, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, to Edith Fairlie, daughter of J F Muir, J P, of the Bombay Civil Service, Retired, of Crofton Lodge, the Park, Cheltenham

GWYN—DEWING—Jan 3, at the Parish Church, Fakenham, C, son of the late General H W Gwyn, to Ethel Mildred, daughter of the late R W Dewing, of Fakenham

OSLER—SIM—Jan 4, at the Cathedral, Rochester, E F, son of E B Osler, M P, of Toronto, Canada, to Agnes Gwyneth Amy, daughter of Col G H Sim, C B, R E

PEEBLES—WOOLLEY—Jan 4, at All Saints' Margaret Street, London, Capt A S Peebles, D S O, 1st Suffolk Regt to Iris Mary Evelyn Woolley

WILLIS—BARDWELL—Jan 4, at St Michael's le Belfrey Church, York, P A Willis, of the 2nd batt Middlesex Regt, son of the late General Sir G H S Willis, G C B, and Lady Willis, to Grace Frederica, daughter of T N F Bardwell, of Bolton Hall, Wilberfoss, York

DEATHS.

CRAWLEY—Jan. 6, at Ryder Street, St James's, Lieut-Col P S Crawley, late Coldstream Guards

DIXON—Jan 7, at Woodgate, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Major-Gen M C Dixon, R A, retired, V C aged 83

HULME—Jan 5, at Cnelow Avenue, Richmond, Surrey, Charlotte Maria Murray, widow of the late H Hulme, M D, surgeon-major 3rd King's Own Hussars, aged 74

JAGO—Jan 6, at Christ Church Vicarage, Sutton, Mary, widow of the late E Jago, Lieut-Col, master-in-chief, Royal Navy aged 81

MACLEOD—Jan 5, suddenly, Catharine Amy, daughter of the late Major Gen A Macleod, 5th Madras Cav

ORME—Jan 7, at Clifton, Emma Hankey, daughter of the late R Orme, formerly, solicitor at Madras to the old East India Company, aged 90

ROBE—Jan 3, at Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings, Louisa Georgina, widow of Major Gen F H Robe, C B aged 83

ROSS—Jan 5, at Kelloe, Edrom, Berwickshire, General Sir J Ross, G C B, colonel commandant, Rifle Brigade, aged 75

SMYTH—Jan 10, at Braithwaite Road, Birmingham, Mary Ann, widow of the late Col H M Smyth, aged 83

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KUCHLER—January 21, at Woodlands Sanatorium, Coonoor the wife of G W Kuchler, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, India Educl Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

IRVING—January 21, at Karnal, Gertrude Edith, the dearly loved wife of Miles Irving, I C S.

TAYLOR—January 25, at Rangoon, Percival Henry Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, I S M D, son of the late Mr Luke Taylor, Accountant, P W D, aged 21 years.

PURE BLOOD.

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A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 0-27m., 8-14a. Low water, 6-44m., 1-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Municipal Ward election, Bhuleshwar Ward.
City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, extraordinary general meeting, Hornby Road, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharaja Mansingji of Dhrangadhara, attended by his followers, left Bombay on Friday evening for his territory.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on 1st Feb.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Kaikhasru Dinshaw, a Parsi boy aged ten years, was run over by a shigram in the Fort Street on Friday evening and sustained a fracture of his right leg. It appears that the boy accompanied by another lad was coming out of Holl Chuckla into Fort Street, when he accidentally slipped and fell. Before he could get up the carriage, which happened to pass by the point, came up and ran over him. The boy is being treated in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Daya Kalidas, a Hindu, with selling cocaine without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The accused, it appears, sold four annas worth of cocaine to a man sent to him with marked coins by the police at Null Bazaar on Friday last. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Raoji Suntoo, a workman in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. The evidence showed that on Friday afternoon the deceased was attempting to cross the line with a basket of coal on his head, when he was knocked down by a passing light engine. He received fracture of some of his ribs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the fractured ribs had pierced through some of the internal organs. He died the next morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The cold has now abated this side, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Thursday, at 6 a.m., the temperature was 58deg. and at 2 p.m. it was 69deg. On Friday the thermometer at 5 a.m. marked 61deg. Reports of several men of the poorer classes having died of the cold near Gondal and Jamnagar has reached here, while several flocks of sheep have also fallen victims to this winter. At Jetalsar a matkaful of water which was lying outside had frozen. Rats are still dying at Dhrangadra. All the houses are unroofed in order to admit the sunlight. The Rajsaheb has gone to Hulwad to spend a few days there. A clever arrest was made by the B.G. J.P. Police on Thursday, when a detective caught a thief picking the pocket of a fellow passenger travelling by a mixed train.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of Music at Messrs Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March	Norris Hill	Jerd Hume
Overture	Gems Pearis	O Hermann
Valse	Unter Den Linden	Gung'l
Selection	Dorothy	W Winterbottom
Gavotte	Otello	Kappey
Patrol	Egyptian	Jasper
Valse	Forbell Tzigane	O Tetzel
Galop	Tere Wari	C Faust

REPORTED THEFT.—Messrs. D. C. Comrigar and Company, provision merchants, having their place of business opposite the Crawford Market, have reported to the police that their manager, Mr. Nasoroji Nusserwanji Patel, placed a bag containing currency notes and cash and three cheques, in all amounting to Rs. 622, in a safe in the shop on Friday night. Before closing the safe the manager noticed three rats running about the safe and drove them away, but in confusion forgot to lock the safe. The shop was then closed for the night. The next morning the manager opened the shop and at 10 o'clock on going to the safe to take the money out he found the safe open and the bag with its contents missing.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the Band of 104th Wellesley's Rifles at the Exhibition to-day :—

From 5-35 to 7 p.m.

March	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Rma di Ecaturg	Schutert
Selection	Erio	Bucceni
Valse	The Choristers	Phelps
Song (Cornet solo)	Ellen Alanah	Thomas
Pas de Quatre	Faust up to date	Luts

From 9 to 11 p.m.

March	Warren Point	Collins
Overture	Empress	King
Valse	Fantasie	Coote
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran
Cake Walk	Happy days in Dixie	Mills
Lancers	Army and Navy	Allen

DEATH DURING CHLOROFORM ADMINISTRATION.—Pandurang Parashram, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on the 23rd instant, suffering from an opening, the result of an abscess in the left lumber region and from tuberculosis of both the lungs. He was found to be in a very low state of health and the professors decided on an operation. He was placed on the operation table on Friday, and chloroform was being administered, when his breathing stopped. Captain Novis, who was to perform the operation, was present with Assistant Surgeon Poyntz, while Assistant Surgeon MacGregor was administering chloroform. The House Surgeon reported the occurrence to the police and certified that death was due to shock. The police informed the Coroner accordingly and requested him to hold an inquest. The Coroner was, however, of opinion that an inquest was not necessary and ordered the disposal of the body.

THE POWERS OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER.

On Saturday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr Justice Tyebji passed his order in the matter of the rule taken out by Israbai Ibrahim Purkar and eleven other Naikins residing in Girgaum, who had applied for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Police from removing them from their residence on the ground of public morals. The applicants averred that they were not women of bad character, as the Police alleged, and the Commissioner was wrong in issuing notices against them requiring them to vacate the locality. At the last hearing of the rule the Judge gave his decision, and expressed an opinion that in the event of the Commissioner agreeing to proceed against the women before a Magistrate on the charge of non-compliance with the requirements of the notices given to them under the Police Act, this Court would not go into the question of their character to determine whether the relief sought should be granted or not, for then the Magistrate, before coming to a conclusion on the evidence, or before adjudging the women to be guilty of the default, would first see that they were of such a character as came within the definition of the Section of the Act under which the notices were issued.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, who was instructed by Mr. Nicholson, reported to the Court that after the last hearing, he had an opportunity of ascertaining the intention of the Commissioner who stated that, out of the twelve applicants, eight had vacated, and he would proceed against the remaining four women within a month in a Police Court.

The Judge : This is satisfactory, as it would show the applicants had an adequate legal remedy and there was no need of dealing with the matter under the Relief Act.

Mr. Strangman, who was instructed for the applicants by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, said that those instructing him accepted the suggestion to leave out the matter regarding the eight women, who were said to have left the houses and they accepted the position that those women had complied with the notice. They were guided in this by the undertaking the Commissioner of Police had given to prosecute the remaining four for non-compliance.

Some argument ensued between counsel about costs. Mr. Justice Tyebji passed an order to the effect that the Commissioner having given an undertaking to prosecute the four women for non-compliance with the notice within the period of one month, the rule was discharged ; costs were reserved until the conclusion of the prosecution.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Months after months have elapsed yet nothing has been done to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Tata, the most worthy philanthropist of Bombay. Once there was an attempt made to call a public meeting in the Town Hall, and it was arranged accordingly so far as I know, but then some suggested that the meeting should be presided over by His Excellency the Governor, and should therefore await His Excellency's stay in Bombay. Now the time has come for the admirers of the late Mr. Tata, as His Excellency is presently in Bombay, and they should hurry up to convene the long postponed meeting in the Town Hall. The words "hurry up" I use simply because His Excellency as I gather from the papers, will shortly be leaving for Calcutta and before he goes I would like to see the meeting held, and how the citizens of Bombay, and our leaders especially, propose to do honour and cherish the memory of the late Mr. Tata, though.—Yours, etc.,

Jan. 28. G. A. TURKHUD.

THE WEATHER.

MATHERAN, JAN. 27.

The following were the daily temperatures and rainfall at Matheran during the past week :—

	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Inches	Cents
21st Jan	72°	65°	..	..
22nd Jan	71°	69°	..	..
23rd Jan	72°	65°	..	..
24th Jan	71°	69°	..	..
25th Jan	77°	69°	..	..
26th Jan	80	67°	..	..
27th Jan	76°	61°	..	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, Gujarat, and at Ajmer, and Surat, a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Rajpur, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer from '05 to 11 of an inch below normal in the Punjab United Provinces and at Jaipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Rajpur.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Jask and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are :—Maximum 6° to 18° in defect in Sind and at Lahore, Jask and Simla and 5° to 8° in excess in Central India and at Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Ajmero and Jhansi, and minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore, Ajmere and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Coimbatore, Dwarka, Indore, Lahore, and Jask.

Rain.—Lahore reports a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—The low pressure are mentioned in yesterday's report has passed eastwards in the United and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces where weather is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist to the Government of Western India.

"LALIMLI"

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1905.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

SINCE Government made the mistake of adding Berar to the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces Administration, instead of to Bombay, an official year has elapsed and the two are reported upon together. We are not surprised to find that even the former of these Provincial Governments recognises the error. The Chief Commissioner, through the officer who compiled the report, has to admit that Berar possesses many features which differ widely from those of the Central Provinces. Says he: The mere totals of the area, population and land revenue of the two countries are in themselves sufficient to emphasize this divergence. The agricultural population is pronounced to be relatively even more important in Berar than in the Central Provinces. The unoccupied area of Berar is comparatively insignificant, while its wealth, in proportion to its area and population, is greater. This difference is said to be based mainly upon natural difference in soil and land formation and consequent power of production. The greater portion of Berar consists of an extensive undulating plain of rich black soil well suited to the growth of cotton and jowar. In the Central Provinces there are wide stretches of hill and jungle, and in the level tracts much of the soil is of a lighter kind, adapted only to the growth of rice or the smaller millets, the chief exceptions being the wheat country of the Nurbudda Valley and the districts of the Nagpur division which border on Berar to the east, which resemble the latter in many respects and which might very properly have been added to Berar, the whole being handed over to Bombay. The Government of India itself practically pleads guilty to an error of judgment by appointing a Bombay official to rule over the combined countries. But beyond this it cannot be expected to go. The Government of India is not likely to confess fallibility, and we trust the tacit admission will be taken at its full value.

Central Provinces officials seem to know that Bombay and Berar have both been treated unfairly. They suffer qualms of conscience, and an apologetic tone runs through the whole of the first annual report of the experiences of this unlively alliance. In reviewing the agricultural results of the year, "the fortunes of what may be called the Nagpur country may be regarded as almost (mark the word almost) identical with those of Berar, while they contrast strongly with those of many other districts of the Central Provinces." The very elements seemed to disapprove, and the rainfall endeavoured to atone, by its unusually even distribution elsewhere, for its defects in the rice districts. Nemesis, however, pursued Berar and its cotton and jowar were comparative failures. "This veering of prosperity from west to east, though no doubt a disappointment to the people of Nagpur and Berar, were of enormous benefit to the province as a whole." No doubt fate relented somewhat and prices ran up, compensating Berar for what was really no fault of her own—and "the monsoon of 1903 brought with it more material advantage to the province as a whole than it has known for the last ten years." The province was not a "whole" for the last ten years, be it observed. But what degree of prosperity might it not have attained had it been allied to a go-ahead presidency like Bombay, instead of to a benighted jungle and hill country like the Central Provinces. The very stars in their courses might have fought for it. Of course, the feudatory states benefited by the prosperity of the Provinces. They were even better off than their neighbours—"vastly better," the report says, and the season ended amid quite unusual plenty, which at once converted the general outlook into one of considerable promise, and almost every department of the administration in the States profitted directly or indirectly by the general prosperity. Finances improved, education made remarkable advance, especially among the lowest classes, and crime decreased. The welfare of the community at large was reflected in increased birth-rate, in the rise of the revenue for excise receipts and in the almost total absence of emigration, while there was a further advance in the material comfort and prosperity of the people of the contained province, which even the prevalence of plague was unable to restrain.

In the Central Provinces no less than 1,519 square miles of waste land have now been disforested and thrown open to cultivation. The Agricultural Department made progress in the thorn-fields of education, experiment and demonstration. But for the excision of a hundred thousand acres in the Nimar district for purposes of cultivation, the area of the state forests remains unaltered. Greater expenditure was incurred in the year in demarcation, also in the extension of forest communications, the importance of which has been enhanced by the opening of new railway routes. As regards the internal management of the state forests, the best summary of the year's work is found "in the excellent financial results which were obtained in Berar and in the Southern Circle." No new working plans were actually sanctioned during the year, but important projects were under preparation in Balaghat and other divisions. Among the sanctioned schemes considerable deviations from the original plan were thought advisable when the effects of the recent period of drought were still in evidence or where there was a lack of demand for material. The energy of the staff was manifested by an increase in the number of forest offences brought to light, also by the process which attended their efforts to protect the forest areas from fire—a task which was performed "with very good results, especially in Berar, when the fire season was an unusually long one," especially in Berar. No one seems to have succeeded in making two trees grow where only one grew before, but, of course, Berar was well to the front, whom praise was served not for what was accomplished. It was a lucky day for the Central Provinces when the Berars were thrown over to them. It was equivalent to the handing over of Scoland to Ireland, instead of to England, this gift of Berar to the Central Provinces. But equally ludicrous things have been done before and doubtless will be again hereafter.

THE PORT OF MANCHESTER.

THE official statistics of the trade of the port of Manchester for the year 1904 show that, notwithstanding certain exceptional adverse influences, the extraordinary expansion noted in 1902 and 1903 has been well maintained, the port having enjoyed a remarkable measure of prosperity, and made progress which in the circumstances must be regarded as very satisfactory. Of the adverse influences, the chief was the condition of the American cotton markets and the staple industry of Lancashire in the early part of the year. The crop was disappointingly small, and the prices of raw cotton were forced up so high that Lancashire's spinners were compelled to withdraw almost entirely from the market. Mills were employed only partially, the exports of cotton goods and yarns were for a time much restricted, and the port was bound to suffer from the general contraction of trade. During the first half of the year the imports of raw cotton to the Manchester docks fell off by no less than 110,000 bales, as compared with those in the corresponding half of 1903, and the early suspension of the steamer service from the American cotton ports meant a further loss of revenue on other descriptions of cargo, which they are accustomed to carry in addition to cotton. But in spite of this the total merchandise trade of the port during the first half of the year was not only equal to that of the first half of 1903, but actually exceeded it by 54,000 tons. During the second half of the year conditions became generally much more favourable to the welfare of the port. During the early months of the half year importers of timber to the Manchester district were unusually active, and this trade—one of the most important connected with the canal—contributed largely to the monthly traffic returns. The American cotton crop, too, was a bumper one, and the price of the staple declined sufficiently to enable Lancashire to accept the replenishing orders, which poured into Manchester from almost every market in the world. Comparing the direct imports to Manchester for the eleven months ended 30th November 1904 with those for the corresponding portion of 1903, we find that the principal increases have been in timber (36,000 tons), sugar (14,000 tons), paper materials (13,000 tons), miscellaneous foodstuffs (10,000 tons), green fruit (9,000 tons), and oil in bulk (5,000 tons). On the other hand, up to the end of November, there were decreases of 46,000 tons in the imports of grain, 3,000 tons in flour, meal, etc., and a decrease of 3,000 head in the arrivals of live animals.

Particulars of the exports from Manchester are not included in the figures but the new services established during the year must have contributed to increase the volume of the general merchandise shipments from the canal. One of the most noteworthy and satisfactory features of the year's trade has been the establishment of several new steamship services receiving cargo in Manchester for export. One of the most valuable of these is undoubtedly the Manchester River Plate service of the Manchester Liners, Limited. Other steamship services, which have been improved or increased during the past year, are those between Manchester and Jamaica and Costa Rica, New Orleans and Manchester, Manchester and Hamburg, and Manchester and Bristol. One regrettable feature is that Manchester has unfortunately no direct service to the Cape, and therefore no direct interest, as a port, in the much-vexed question of the freight rates charged by the South African Conference for shipments from England and the United States respectively. It is interesting to note that two very important Acts of Parliament relating to the port of Manchester were obtained by the Manchester Ship Canal Company during the year. One of these was a Works Act, which authorised the Company to increase the depth of water in the canal by two feet, making it 28 feet, instead of 26 feet, and to construct a lock and sluices with a river diversion at Warrington, the estimated cost of the works being £212,683. The immense new dock for ocean steamers on the site of the old Manchester race-course has been practically finished during the past year and will be formally opened by the King in the spring or early summer of this year.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

THE result of the Hungarian elections is a triumph for M. Kossuth and the elements of the Opposition to the late Government that they could not have anticipated. It proves the great dissatisfaction that Count Tisza's policy has aroused even among those to whom he might naturally look for support. The Hungarian electoral system is such that a small class of privileged persons could always count upon securing a majority, but Count Tisza's attempt to deprive the Opposition of the privilege of obstruction, while leaving the franchise unaltered, produced dissensions in the ranks of the Ministerial party. Many influential men who had hitherto been supporters of the Government gave their assistance to M. Kossuth, and before the dissolution there had been about forty defections from the ministerial side of the House. Three weeks before the dissolution the Opposition smashed the chairs of the President and the Ministers in the Chamber, but M. Kossuth has declared that this proceeding was merely symbolic. These chairs, he says, had been dishonoured by the fact that their occupants had broken their Parliamentary oath and therefore the seats ought never to be used again. The smashing of the seats has been more symbolic than the leader of the Independence Party imagined, for it has been followed by the smashing of the Government. The party which has now been defeated has held the reins for thirty-seven years, and every concession granted during that period, says M. Kossuth, has had to be absolutely wrung from the Government by obstruction. The Opposition declares that the arrangement for common affairs with Austria has always worked against the interest of Hungary and they have incessantly struggled to have it annulled. The direct indictment against Count Tisza's Government was based upon his new rules of procedure and his sale of titles to raise a campaign fund. A sum of seven million kronen, or over £290,000, is stated to have been obtained in this way. Several wealthy Jews have been made barons in return for a cash payment equal to £20,000 each, and more new peers have been created during the past few months than in many previous years. In spite of all this the Opposition have now at last been given their chance; but there would seem to be difficulties before them. In the old house the minority of 200 deputies was split into sections, of which the strongest was M. Kossuth's Independence Party, which numbered about a hundred. This party has no doubt received some additions and has certainly come out of the elections with increased prestige. But M. Kossuth may not find it an easy task to effect a working agreement with the other sections of the late Opposition to give security to any ministry of which he is a prominent member.

MEDALS, OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

THE medals designed for the purposes of the Industrial and Agriculturar Exhibition are expressive of much of the work accomplished or aimed at by the promoters of the Fair. On one side is a fine female figure representing the Congress, as the patron saint of the institution. On the other is India with Bombay prominently marked, and round this miniature map are represented different sections into which the Exhibition has been sub-divided. The design is ingenious and comprehensive, but there is one section omitted, by no means the least, or least successful, the Women's Section. There is a singular infelicity in omitting this, for it has done much to encourage industry in useful feminine arts, and has drawn forth an immense amount of by no means despicable work in many different directions. It has undoubtedly encouraged and recognised centres of industry which will be certain to extend their influence. The section contains both an interesting and creditable display within its limits. Seeing the efforts that have been made by all communities in India to spread female education, it would not have been out of place to recognise this admirably sustained action of the Women of India to work for the general industrial good of India. Was it ignorance on the part of the designer of the medal, or a sublime oriental ignoring of the claims of the fair sex?

SARDAR INAYAT ULLAH KHAN is due to reach Kabul towards the end of the ensuing week.

THE Commander-in-Chief may probably make a short tour through Rajputana in April.

THE Survey Committee, after a short stay in Calcutta, early next month will proceed to the United Provinces.

IT is probable that the roads on the British frontier leading to Western Tibet will be improved in order to facilitate trade operations with Gartok.

REPORTS from Gyantse show that the cold is extreme, several degrees below zero being registered at night.

SIR A. H. T. Martindale Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, will invest the Maharana of Dholpur with full governing powers on the 2nd March.

A GOVERNMENT of India Resolution is published elsewhere announcing a considerable increase in the amount of the annuities granted to Civilians who are compelled by hill health to resign prior to the completion of 21 years' actual service.

TANG-shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner for Tibetan Affairs, has, it appears, got no further than Canton on his way to India. He will probably not reach Calutta until towards the end of March. When he does arrive Mr. S. M. Fraser, now officiating as Foreign Secretary, will, as announced by Reuter, carry on the negotiations with him.

THE Raja of Kapurthala intends, we hear, to raise a monument in the capital of his State to the memory of the 40 men belonging to his Imperial Service Corps, who were killed in the Kermana defile, off the Kurram Valley, during the Frontier campaign of 1897. It may be remembered that the men were on picquet duty and that they were cut off by the tribesmen owing to their failure to regain the main column as it withdrew from the defile. A simple monument seems the best memorial that they can have.

AT last, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," the man-eating tiger, which killed the poor priest a year ago in the jungles north of Bettiah, has been destroyed. The brute had been lately carrying off several of the coolies of Mr. H. Murray, who is in charge of Messrs. Dear and Co.'s wood depot up in those parts. Early this month, he killed three labourers within a week, but Mr. Murray fortunately was near the place where he sprang on the last coolie and luckily had his rifle with him. A well-directed shot killed the brute while he was standing over the body. He was a large male, and measured nine feet ten inches.

THE snowstorms which have been sweeping over Afghanistan and the Western Himalaya region must have been felt with full force in the country lying between the Khaiber and Chitral, and the severe winter there is likely to put a stop to the fighting between the Chiefs of Nawagai and Dir. Bajour is a mass of hills and the tribesmen will not care to face blizzards on their bleak slopes. In all probability, therefore, the Nawagai leaves will withdraw to the shelter of their towers and walled villages, and the Bajouris will be left in peace for a time. The Nawab of Dir will be thankful for the respite thus afforded him, as he has not the resources necessary for any campaign even on a small scale. The moveable column at Nowshera has fortunately stood fast. If the troops had marched to Chakdarrah, as seemed probable not so long ago, they would have had to endure a good deal of hardship in camp there.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

SIXTH MEETING.

THE Bombay Sixth Extra Meeting was held on Saturday evening on the Mahalaxmi Race-course in pleasant weather. As usual there were six events, five of them attracting large entries. The opening race, the Novice Plate, drew thirteen to the scratch. Plassey and Thunderstorm divided favouritism, but the latter horse, mounted by Heeroo, proved equal to the occasion, Girjistan and Victor Wild being placed. No less than fifteen horses stripped for the Consolation Plate, distance half a mile. Arab Maid, on whom very small odds could be obtained, was considered a laurel, and Shirazi was also liberally supported. Nusser, however, on whom tens were freely offered, upset all calculations by racing home an easy winner. Eight horses faced the starter in the race for the Charni Road Plate. Precious was thought the most lucky, but it only placed third, Skylark snatching the victory from Sandow by a length and a half. The fourth race, the Newmarket Plate, attracted eight entrants. Balayeuse was most fancied and never once left the issue at doubt, winning in the easiest fashion. Fourteen horses entered for the Little Arab Handicap. The race was an open affair, though the majority pounced on Malabar. The result was a win for Sabig, Dilerjung and Settler being placed. The evening's racing closed with the Nursery Plate, for which eleven lined the barrier. Arab Lord was the biggest fancy and highly flattered his admirers by winning in an exciting finish from Hampstead by the narrow margin of a neck. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers again enlivened the afternoon's proceedings. Details:—

The Novice Plate. Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1904. 13 3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of race value Rs. 150 or over once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's br a h Thundertorm, 7st 13lb., Heeroo 1
Mr Fatteh Alla Essack's g a h Girjistan, 8st 8lbs Dhondi 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild, 8s 12lbs ..... Foster 3

Also ran:—Bookhik, Dayar, Night Star, Sir Robert, British India, Plassey, Moorshid, Chauser, Duxon and Nadim.

At an excellent start Duxon jumped off with the lead, with British India and Sir Robert in close attendance. Near the three furlong post Duxon fell back and Sir Robert took up the running. On the straight Thunderstorm and Girjistan shot through, the former winning in an exciting finish by half a length, Victor securing third place. A neck divided second and third. Time—1min. 8 2-5secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Plassey, 3 to 1 against Thunderstorm, 5 to 1 Sir Robert and British India, 7 to 1 Dayar, 8 to 1 Victor Wild, 15 to 1 Duxon and Moorshid, 20 to 1 Chauser, and 30 to 1 the rest.

The Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 260; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement, not won flat race value Rs. 100 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. W I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jaroola bin Talib's ch a h Nusser, 9st C B Mahomed 1
Mr Nassar Abdulla's b a h Shirazi, 8st 12lbs Molsom 2
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid, 8st 5lbs..... Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Red Herring, Claymore, Sharajoon, Young Mosumma, Kazim Pasha, Reflector, Shahoon, Rain, Jan Alum, Bruiser, Shaire and Bhayajee.

Three of the field gave considerable trouble at the post. On the barrier being hoisted Shirazi shot out and gained a good lead from the others, but he gradually lost ground and Nusser soon collared him, with Arab Maid close behind. Near the winning post Nusser advanced and secured the victory from Shirazi by a length, Arab Maid being third. Half a length separated second and third horse. Time—54 2-5secs.

Bettings—2 to 1 against Arab Maid, 5 to 1 Bruiser, Shirazi and Sharajoon, 10 to 1 Claymore, Nusser, Shahoon, and Kazim Pasha, and 20 to 1 the others.

The Charni Road Plate.—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100, third Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr A S Wahed's g a h Skylark, 8st 2lbs ...Foster 1
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow, 9st 10lbs Kamad 2
Mr Peel's g a h Precious, 8st 9lbs.....Oomerkhan 3

Also run:—Rasheed, Bendigo, Faithful, Sahab and Panala II.

The field of eight got away in a bunch, Faithful then took a short lead, with Bendigo close up and Rasheed lying last. At the 5 furlong post Sandow and Skylark appeared to have been going strong and snatched the lead near the curve. On the turn Skylark led and won from Sandow by a length and a half, with Precious third, half a length behind. Time—2 mins, 24 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Precious, 3 to 1 against Bendigo, 4 to 1 Skylark, 5 to 1 Sandow, 6 to 1 Faithful and Panala II 7 to 1 Sahab, and 15 to 1 Rasheed.

The Newmarket Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A High-weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b a m Balayeuse, 7st. 3lbs...Heeroo 1
Aga S Shah's ch e m Hyacinth by St Symphorein Fleur D'Or, 6s. 7lbs ..... Kamad 2
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi, 6st. 5lbs.....Melsom 3

Also ran: Tubal Cain, Planet, Stoddart, Fando and Victory.

An excellent race, Victory started off first, attended very closely by Hyacinth. The home turn found Balayeuse (the favourite) to the fore, with, Hyacinth second and Rossi third. This order was maintained to the finish. Won by a length and a half, a neck dividing second and third. Time—1 min, 15 secs.

Betting—Evens on Balayeuse, 5 to 1 against Tubal Cain, Stoddart and Hyacinth, 6 to 1 Planet, 10 to 1 Rossi and Victory, and 12 to 1 Fando.

The Little Arab Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A R. Nasroola's bl a h Sabig, 7st. 13lbs. Kanai 1
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung, 8st. 11lb. Bowker 2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler, 7st. 2lbs.....Trahan 3

Also ran:—Grey Fox, Yerbo, Zurriff, Clever Boy, Dispute, Swazi, Malabar, Bukhtawar, Mosumma, Umber and Gold.

The large field got off in a bunch and kept so close together that a blanket could be laid over the bunch. Around the curve Dilerjung took a very short lead, but lost it to Sabig near home, the latter snatching the victory in a very exciting finish by three-quarters of a length with Settler third by only a head. Time—1 min, 8 1-5 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 against Malabar, 5 to 1 Yerbo, Dispute, Swazi, Bukhtawar and Mosumma, 10 to 1 Dilerjung and Grey Fox, and 12 to 1 the remainder.

The Nursery Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July 1904. W. A. Penalties—Winners race value Rs. 150 or over: once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowance Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanjee and A M Ameer's ch a h Arab Lord, 7st. 11lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's Hampstead, 8st. 9lbs C B Mahomed 2
Messrs M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's ch a h Tachreet, 8st 11lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3

Also ran:—Beyroot, Hamidi Flag, Speedwell, Mishali, Afghanistan, Hamdani, Protector and Wait-a-While.

A bad start, Arab Lord taking advantage from the rise of the barrier, and Beyroot and Hamdani being left a long distance behind the field. On the turn home Arab Lord still held the lead, with Hampstead second and Tachreet third. This order was maintained to the finish. Won by a neck, a length and a half separating second and third.

Betting—2 to 1 against Arab Lord and Tachreet, 7 to 1 Protector, 10 to 1 Hamidi Flag and Wait-a-While, 15 to Mishali, and 20 to 1 the rest.

THE selection of Sir Herbert Thirkell White to succeed Sir Hugh Barnes in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma is sure to be well received in all quarters, and especially by the Province most concerned. There was a good deal to be said in favour of Rangoon's contention that the Burma service was no longer a young one and that the needs of the Province required a Lieutenant-Governor of local experience. From this point of view no better selection could have been made, says the "Pioneer." Sir Herbert Thirkell White has spent the whole of his career within the bounds of the Province, and in many varied capacities, from Cantonment Magistrate to Chief Secretary and from Commissioner of a Division to Chief Judge of the Chief Court. During the anxious time that followed the annexation of Upper Burma, he was Sir Charles Crosthwaite's right hand man and did much to lighten the burdens on his chief's shoulders. With hardly 24 years active service to his credit Sir Herbert will rank as far the youngest of present Lieutenant-Governors.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

JAPANESE POSITION CAPTURED.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

CONFLICT STILL IN PROGRESS.

THE HALTED FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 26th instant that he assumed the offensive against the Japanese left, occupying a position from which the Japanese were driven out at the point of the bayonet and repulsed an attack of the Japanese right.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

General Kuropatkin states that the counter-attack of the Japanese was repulsed. The Russians after a desperate fight entered the large and strongly entrenched village of Sandepu at seven in the evening of the 25th. During the day a hundred Japanese were made prisoners.

General Kuropatkin adds: "We resumed the offensive on the 26th and occupied the enemy's entrenchments at Shahopu. The attempts made to dislodge us were repulsed."

The Japanese were re-attacking the Sandepu positions at four in the afternoon.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's force says the weather is awful, a combination of frost, snow and fog, which frustrates a general engagement and entails the severest suffering on any troops camping out in the open.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that General Oyama reports that the Russian Army Corps on the right bank of Hanko advanced on the 25th and was attacked by the Japanese on the 26th.

The Russians were defeated at Cheuchiehpao. Fighting is proceeding at Heikoutai.

General Sakharoff wires on the 27th:—The Russians continued the attack at Sandepu with the object of demolishing the principal Japanese redoubt.

The cavalry put to flight several columns of Japanese from Heikoutai, capturing fifty prisoners.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Russians had a thousand casualties in the assault on Sandepu.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Said says there is reason to believe that at least some of the Baltic fleet will shortly return through the Canal, and it is rumoured some will visit the Persian Gulf.

LONDON, JAN 29.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the Japanese have fallen back and the Russian cavalry advanced their lines ten miles. The firing was continued on the right flank on the 27th, but does not seem to have developed in the centre or on the eastern flank, and ceased altogether on the 28th.

Advices from St. Petersburg to-day state that General Mistchenko has been wounded in the leg, but remains at the front.

THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

The North Sea enquiry Commission at Paris has been sitting during the past week with open doors and has examined the Hull fishermen and elicited flat denials as regards the presence of Japanese torpedo boats in the fishing fleet.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Formation of a Reserve.

INCREASED ESTIMATES.

The Italian naval estimates show an increase of forty-five thousand sterling on account of the formation of reserve fleet and a naval station in America.

WORLD'S RECORD DIAMOND.

Great Find in the Transvaal.

The largest diamond in the world, weighing 3,032 carats, has been found in the Premier mine in the Transvaal.

NORTH DORSET ELECTION.

Another Liberal Gain.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Mr. Wills, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for North Dorset in the place of Mr. Wingfield Digby, the late Conservative member, having polled 4,239 against Sir Randolf Baker, the Conservative candidate, who polled 3,330.

ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY.

The Government Defeated.

The Opposition has unexpectedly gained a number of seats at the General Election in Hungary.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Government has been completely overthrown at the elections in Hungary.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 26th instant.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road Bombay.

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

RIOTS AT RIGA AND LIBAU.

MORE MUSCOVITE LIES.

THE OUTBREAK IN POLAND.

THE CHURCH AND THE STRIKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Thirty-one killed and wounded were sent into hospital at Riga after the late encounter with the troops.

Although the strikes are spreading sporadically in different towns, the impression is growing at St. Petersburg that the worst is over and that the movement will gradually flicker out.

The newspapers are re-appearing, but are forbidden by the censor to mention the strike.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" and the semi-official "Journal de St. Petersburg" yesterday printed a telegram from Moscow similar to that received by the General Staff, which stated that Sir A. Hardinge, the British Ambassador, had made fresh and stronger protests to the Russian Government.

The Chief of the Police at Moscow yesterday informed the British Consul that he was leaving the posters up for two days longer on his own responsibility, as it would assist in tiding over the present difficulties.

The British Consul has telegraphed to Sir A. Hardinge.

There are a hundred thousand strikers both at Warsaw and Lodz.

There are no newspapers, and the bakeries at Warsaw are almost breadless.

The strikers at Libau have destroyed the telegraph poles and attempted to raid the bakeries. They were dispersed by the troops, who had been reinforced.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

A circular has been issued by the Holy Synod to the Orthodox Church, which says that strikers instigated by enemies at home and abroad and led by a criminal priest have broken out, when all should have co-operated to protect the Fatherland. The object of Russia's enemies is to produce civil war and prevent reinforcements being sent to the Manchurian Army.

It concludes with an appeal for obedience to the Emperor and God's commands and a warning against advisers in the pay of Russia's enemies.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Protest Against the Alliance.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

M. Rouvier in the French Chamber to-day announced his adherence to the anti-clerical programme of M. Combes and the Russian Alliance.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

M. Rouvier's reference to the Russian Alliance was greeted by an uproar in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Jaures and others protested against the continuance of the Alliance with a Government composed of murderers, etc.

M. Delcasse repeatedly intervened, imploring them to refrain for the sake of France's good name and interest.

They must, he said, never forget that the alliance had given France security.

A vote of confidence in Government was then passed by 410 against 107.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. M. Cowie, of the Survey of India, has been granted eighteen months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G D Ogilvie is posted to the Punjab Commission as Political Department Probationer.

Captain C H Bowle Evans, I M S, is posted as Civil Surgeon at Hazara.

The appointment of Herr J. Wein as acting Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay is recognised.

Major Archer reverts to the post of Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, and Major Ramsay to the post of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A number of new rules under the Indian Salt Act are published.

LADY CURZON'S RECOVERY.

BOMBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Sassoon J. David, has forwarded the following telegram to His Excellency Lord Curzon:—

"The citizens of Bombay offer hearty congratulations on Lady Curzon's complete recovery and early return to India."

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Sheriff in reply:—

"I thank you most sincerely and through you the citizens of Bombay for their kind message upon my good news about Lady Curzon."

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road Bombay.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

REVISED REGULATIONS.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The following Resolution is published:—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the suitability of the existing rules governing the admission of members of the Indian Civil Service to invalid annuities. Under Article 561 of the Civil Service Regulations, a member of the Indian Civil Service who has been twenty-five years in the service and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service is entitled, on his resignation of service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000. An officer who is declared by medical certificate to be incapacitated for further service and is, therefore, permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to such an annuity is entitled under Article 564 of the regulations to a gratuity or annuity calculated as follows:—(1) If he has been in the service for less than five years, a gratuity of £500; (2) if he has been in the service for five years or more, an annuity of £150 plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five, provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

The Governor-General in Council considered that the difference between an annuity of £1,000, for which an officer is eligible after twenty-five years' total and twenty-one years' active service and the maximum annuity of £450 to which he can look if his service falls short by ever so small a period of either of these terms, was so great that acute feelings of disappointment and distress were naturally aroused on every occasion when ill-health forced an officer to retire when he was within a short distance of completing his qualifying service. His Excellency in Council recognised that as a consequence of this disproportionate difference between the two amounts officers whose health had completely broken down were sometimes led to struggle to the utmost to complete their full term of service to the serious detriment of their health. Moreover, in the interests of the public business it appeared to the Government of India eminently undesirable that a strong inducement should be offered to officers of impaired physique to remain in the service for the sake of securing their full pension.

The Government of India accordingly made proposals to His Majesty's Government with a view of removing what they regarded as a reproach upon the administration, and they are now pleased, in accordance with orders received from the Secretary of State, to lay down the following revised scale of invalid gratuities and annuities in lieu of that contained in Article 564 of the Civil Service regulations. In future an officer incapacitated within the term of that article will be entitled to receive—(1) For less than five years' service a gratuity of £500; (2) for five years' completed service an annuity of £150, rising by £20 for each additional year up to twelve; (3) for twelve years' service an annuity of £290, rising by £30 for each additional year up to twenty-three; (4) for twenty-three year's service an annuity of £620; (5) for twenty-four years' service an annuity of £660; (6) for twenty-five years' service (of which less than twenty-one years have been on active service) an annuity of £700.

The effect of these orders is to enhance appreciably the annuities earned by a service of more than twelve and less than twenty years, and very considerably those earned by a service of more than twenty years.

It is not intended to give retrospective effect to the introduction of the amended scales.

The Governor-General in Council trusts that these orders will obviate the occurrence of all such cases of hardship as have occasionally resulted in the past.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE INCREASED REVENUE.

Some idea of the extent to which the actuals are likely to exceed Sir Edward Law's last budge estimates of the revenue for the current year can be gathered from the preliminary account in the "Gazette of India" of receipts and disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1904-05. Compared with the corresponding period of 1903-04 these show under the heading of revenue a net increase of four crores and eighty-two lakhs, namely, Land Revenue forty lakhs, Opium 55 lakhs, Salt 15 lakhs, Stamps 19 lakhs, Excise 36 lakhs, Customs 45 lakhs, other heads 32 lakhs, Railways Rs.243, lakhs, and Irrigation eleven lakhs. The only branch of revenue which shows any large decrease is that from the Post Office, Telegraph and Mint, which is 44 lakhs behind.

On the expenditure side of the account there are increases of 100 lakhs on the Military Services, 77 lakhs on Railways, 15 lakhs on Irrigation, 30 lakhs on Civil debts, and 100 lakhs in Secretary of State's bills.

Taking all these into account, and including also 31 lakhs by which the opening balance was less than that of the twelve months previous, there remains a net increase of 277 lakhs in the closing balance, as compared with the corresponding date in 1903-04.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund in Calcutta last night, Mr. Byrne criticised the way in which the widows' and children's funds were being dealt with. Mr. Jordan proposed that a Committee of subscribers residing at home be formed to investigate the affairs of the fund, but this was negatived. Messrs. T. B. Herbbert and C. A. Smith were elected directors for the ensuing year.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 13TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 13th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Darby, Mr Walter	Robbins, Mrs B
Dahalgun, Mr C C	Sion, Mrs E L
Ker, Mr and Mrs Innes M	Shannon, Rev J
Murray, Mr and Mrs G W	Sandes, Mr R D
Millar, Mr J M	Spittler, Capt and Mrs A
Milton, Mr W	Taylor, Dr G F N
Pegge, Mr W T	White, Mr J C
Read, Mr R F	Young, Mr A J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allanson, Capt C G L	Hall, Mr A H
Allen, Major R F	Heyman, Mr A
Biscoe, Lieut H V	Loch, Capt and Mrs E C
Bernard, Mrs J H	Mead, Mr and Mrs P J
Burn, Mr D S	Pooley, Mr F J
De Rhe Philipe, Mr G W	Sen, Mr S C
Davies, Mr H S	Terry, Major R J, A
Dinwiddie, Mr R	Wynter, Capt C
Holdsworth, Mrs Hunt	Wallick, Mr Collings
Hay, Mr A G B	Woodford, Major F J

FROM BRINDISI.

Arbuthnot, Mr R V E	Westropp, Mr and Mrs A S A
Brice, Mr J	
Brice, Miss M J	

FROM PORT SAID.

Haselton, Mr B	Moon, Mr A H

FROM ADEN.

Billootram, Mr	Lalsing, Mr S
Broacha, Mr H E	Sharma, Mr J D
Davies, Col	Siekenstein, Mr R A
Hosein, Mr M	

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

TRADERS AND INTERNATIONAL V. P. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 28.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association yesterday, Mr. Eden made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he welcomed the formation of a Department in the Government of India for Industries and Commerce. Discussing exemptions given to military officers in India in connection with the customs duty on certain articles imported by them direct, he said that some difficulty was being experienced in working the concession made by Government, whereby local traders can obtain similar refunds where the articles referred to are sold to officers. He went on to discuss Lord Stanley's proposals for the introduction of a value payable parcels post between Great Britain and the Colonies and India, which the Calcutta Trades Association oppose, on the ground of the injury such an institution would do to local traders. Mr. Eden also went into circumstances under which the Government of India have declined to increase the period of limitation for debts, and discussed the proposals which have been made for increasing the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Calcutta Trades Association is opposed to the last-named measure on the ground that it would create a District Court in which the officers would be more amenable to Government influences than are the Judges of the High Courts.

Mr. W. Grice was elected master for the ensuing year.

THE UNIVERSITIES' ACT.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SENATES.

The opening meeting of the new Senate of the Calcutta University yesterday was taken up with the discussion of Sir Gooroo Das Bannerjee's motion as to the legality of the constitution of the Senate.

An adjournment was ultimately agreed to until next Friday, with a view to awaiting the decision of the Bombay High Court upon a similar question in Bombay.

THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

The Official Report of the rainfall of the past week gives particulars of the widely extended rain in the plains and the snowfall in hills. It appears that the minimum temperatures registered were 19 degrees of frost at Chaman and 14 degrees at Simla.

MARRIAGE OF THE GONDAL HEIR-APPARENT.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

GONDAL, JAN. 26.

Yesterday was the principal day of the marriage week, because at 9-16 p.m. the Hasta Melap or the ceremony of the joining of hands took place in the Kailas Bag gardens.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Thakore Sahebs of Wadhwan, Rajkot and Chuda, the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol, European ladies and gentlemen, the principal Rajput members of deputations, Dewans of sister-states and Officers of the Gondal State issued from the Town Palace at 7-30 p.m., with the bridegroom, Kumar Shri Bhojraji, to go to the bride's residence in the Kailas Bag.

His Highness the Gaekwar took an active part in the functions of the evening. He walked in the procession and was present at the wedding for a long time.

After the ceremony of joining of hands, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar gave "poshak" or marriage presents to the Thakore Saheb, the Rani Saheb, Ba Kuvarba Saheb, the bride and the bridegroom. They consisted of diamond necklaces, rings, and gold cloths of exquisite workmanship.

At the end of the ceremony the procession reformed and went to the Darbar palace by the route appointed for it.

To commemorate the occasion, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal abolished several old and obnoxious taxes and remitted arrears to cultivators to the extent of rupees three lakhs. Some life convicts were set free and the levy of customs was put a stop to in all the villages of Gondal, the Municipal towns alone being excepted.

To-day the "poshaks" or dresses of honour were presented to H. H. the Thakore Saheb by deputations from various States.

This evening there will be a display of fireworks in the compound of the Grasia College.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE following are items of news from Afghanistan:—Pir Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Laghman, who is the son of Sardar Inayatullah's uncle, on account of his continuous tyranny has been suspended and orderd to be kept in jail till his account for the past nine years are scrutinized. Lagan is the jagir of Inayatullah Khan, Khushdill Khan, Barakzai will succeed Pir Muhammad Khan. The Governor of Nijrab has also been suspended for taking bribes and will be made to refund the money. Habib-ulla Khan, grandson to Sikander Khan Shinwari, who was detailed to enlist 12,000 recruits in the district of Shinwar, having enlisted 9,000 and having got them passed by the Governor of Jelallabad, has sent them to Kabul, where they will be sworn in on the arrival of Sardar Inayatullah. The Amir ordered the Hakim of Jelallabad, the Hazrat Sahib of Charbagh, and all the other officials and troops to go to Dakka on the 19th instant, to receive Sardar Inayatullah Khan. The British Mission having returned their camel transport on the 12th, will have to stay in Kabul until the 25th, about which time Sardar Inayatullah will be back with his Excellency the Viceroy's replies to the desires which his father had made over to him in writing, and it is believed that the Amir will not make any final settlement with Mr. Dane until he has received the above documentary proposal for an ultimate treaty.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF JAWHAR.

WE regret to record the death of his Highness Malhar Rao Saheb of Jawhar, which took place early on the morning of the 27th instant, in the capital of his State. The lamented Chief was loved and respected by the subjects of his territory, who enjoyed a high measure of happiness under his wise and sagacious administration. His Highness was well-known as a liberal and sympathetic ruler, whose generosity was always co-extensive with the needs of those committed to his care. The elder son of the deceased ruler, who will now be invested with the administration of the Chiefdom, is a broad-minded young Prince, who has received the benefits of a liberal education, and whose culture and ability should enable him to lend a further impetus to that prosperity and progress which Jawhar has enjoyed under the rule of his departed father.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

UNVEILING A PORTRAIT OF DR. JOHN POLLEN.

In response to invitations issued by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the members of the "John Pollen Ward" Committee, a meeting was held at the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital on Saturday afternoon last to witness the interesting ceremony of the unveiling of the portrait, of Dr. John Pollen, I.C.S., late Commissioner of Customs at Bombay. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Judge of the Bombay High Court, who presided on the occasion. The hospital premises were prettily decorated with bunting and evergreens, and the ceremony was graced with the presence of a number of European and Parsee ladies. Among those present were—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. E. Gray Mrs. Doughty Wylie, Mrs. Grattan Geary, r. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E. Mr. and Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, Khan Bahadur Nowroji P. Vakil, C. I. E., Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Nawab Sayad Asdar Ali Khan, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Mr. J. B. Petit, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali Razak, Mr. C. Chandler Dr. H. N. Serval, Mr. F. Sequeira, etc. A string band stationed in the compound played for the amusement of those present.

Mr. J. B. Petit, in requesting the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty to unveil the portrait, said that Dr. Pollen's resignation caused disappointment to his many friends, as it was tendered all of a sudden and was entirely unexpected. By his retirement a highly sympathetic and well-beloved officer was lost to India. Had his intention to resign become known earlier he would have been undoubtedly honoured cordially by the people before his departure from Bombay. His services to this country and its Government were well-known, and so was his simplicity of manners. He behaved towards the people on the principle which recognised a footing of equality between the rulers and the ruled. He took a prominent part in ensuring success to the efforts of Mrs. Doughty Wylie, who was then Mrs. Adams-Wylie, the foundress. He worked for it, got money for it, and enlisted in its behalf the co-operation of citizens and officials alike. To commemorate his work a fund was started, and a committee formed consisting of Sir Jamsetjee, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and others, and over Rs. 8,000 were collected.

The company then crossed over to the ward in which the portrait had been hung, veiled with a screen of flowers.

Mr. Justice Batty, in unveiling the portrait, which was hung up in the ward which was named after him, spoke of Dr. Pollen's good qualities of head and heart which had endeared him to all in every place where he worked in the public service. In Khandesh so earnest were his labours in the cause of the people that he earned for himself the name of "People's Polly." His cheerfulness and cheerfulness were conspicuous wherever he went and in everything he undertook to do. In Sind, again, the same good quality of habitual cheerfulness won to him many hearts. Even as Commissioner of Customs his kindliness of heart attracted the admiration and sympathy of all who had any business to transact with him. Nothing could be more appropriate than that his name should be associated with the hospital founded by a kind-hearted lady. It would be an honour to all who were in any way associated with the founding and working of the hospital. When he became a grave and potent seignior he continued in his kindliness towards all. This could be, as it were, recognised from his voice. As he directed his sympathy specially towards the poor, it was but right that his memory should be enshrined in a temple devoted for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, and fittingly was the portrait screened with flowers, because he had earned the happiness of their blessings by his good acts. There was but one defect in the portrait, and that was the omission from it of an inscription that, together with all his excellent powers of head and heart, he was a staunch lover of mankind. (Loud applause.)

The portrait was then unveiled amidst the cheers of those present, and the party walked back to the place where the proceedings of the meeting were continued.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in addressing the meeting, said: I congratulate myself on being asked to be the spokesman of the "John Pollen Ward Committee," and on its behalf to tender thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty for his presence this afternoon to unveil the portrait of Dr. John Pollen, which he has just done. I consider myself fortunate in being selected on this occasion to be the Committee's spokesman, because both Mr. Justice Batty and Dr. John Pollen are connected with my early days. I recall with pleasure and gratitude—as do many well-known in the Presidency at the present day—the time when years ago I sat at Mr Batty's feet in the temple of learning, imbibing instruction which a well-read and highly cultured person only can impart so well. At the present day Mr. Justice Batty is an ornament to the service to which he belongs, and which is looked upon with admiration throughout the civilized world. The people of Bombay recognize in Mr. Batty a patient, careful and erudite Judge fit to adorn the High Court Bench and maintain the reputation it has acquired (Hear hear.) I also remember with equal pleasure my connection with Dr. John Pollen in the public service. I have known Dr. John Pollen in a good many aspects of life. I have known him in the examination hall as an examiner, I have known him in the office room as a responsible Government official, I have experience of him as the head of a Department, which is brought intimately in contact with the public, in which various and sometimes conflicting interests are involved, and I am acquainted with him as the chief of a very large staff of employees, whose welfare depended on him, and a little prejudice or hastiness on whose part was sufficient to injure, if not to mar, a career for life. I am familiar with Dr. John Pollen as a District Officer and like many others realize why, wherever he has gone, he has made himself not simply loved, but adored by the people at large, high or low, and how he has made the name of Pollen a household word. It is universally known how freely he has moved amongst the people committed to his charge, whatever may be their station in life, understanding them and making them feel that though he was a high Government official he was also (to use a common expression) their Ma-Bap, ever ready to give them a patient and sympathetic hearing and to afford relief wherever and in whatever shape it was needed. So far as Dr. Pollen was concerned, there was no such thing as "Out of sight out of mind," and people have been known to come from distant places to seek his advise or assistance, and not unfrequently to express their gratitude for what his counsel and help had done for them from time to time, though his official connection with them had ceased long before. Ladies and gentlemen, in the character of the person whose portrait has just been unveiled, those that came in contact with him never failed to notice a true nobility of nature, a rectitude of purpose, a deep and unfailing sympathy for his follow-men, a capacity for making allowances in his relations with other men, and finally, a desire to act towards others as they should do towards him. All here will, I am sure, be at one with me in the hope that Dr. Pollen may long be spared to enjoy the rest he has so well-earned after his long and meritorious service in India that is no distant date we may have an opportunity of seeing him in Bombay and to let him see what his grateful friends have done on this spot to keep his name before them, measuring what has been done not by its magnitude but by the feelings which prompted it. In conclusion, I beg to tender our thanks to Mr. Justice Batty for his presence here to-day, and when you remember how hard-worked our judges are, and how in coming amongst us Mr. Batty must have trenched on his well-earned rest or recreation, you will understand that our thanks are not merely conventional but real. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee put the vote of thanks to the meeting which was cordially agreed to. He then handed over a cheque for the money collected to Mr. Justice Batty, who made it over to Mr. G. Lund, the honorary treasurer.

Mrs. Doughty Wylie said she remembered a pleasant incident in connection with the John Pollen Memorial Fund. When the hospital was at Charni Road, one day Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir came to her from Dr John Pollen and assured her of his unflinching labour in behalf of the hospital. He succeeded well in performing what he had promised. Not only did he work with a will, but got together an influential committee and raised the handsome sum of Rs. 8000. He got contributions from all sorts of people and places, and what was more, created a keen interest in the people for the maintenance of the hospital.

Mr Rustom having suitably acknowledged the good things said about him by Mrs. Doughty Wylie, the proceedings concluded.

MR. F. PALMER, the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, and the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, have been selected by the Bombay Government to sit on the expert Committee in connection with the improvements to the port of Karachi. The administrations concerned have been asked to make the services of the above gentlemen available for service on the Committee, and the Manager of the N.-. Railway has been asked by the Karachi Port Trust to nominate a gentleman to serve on the Committee. The Port Trust have also requested the above gentlemen to inform the board what they would consider adequate remuneration for their services, and whether they could conveniently meet at Karachi on the 13th proximo.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT PRESTON.—INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

MR. BALFOUR in his speech at the Glasgow banquet last night, seemed desirous of interpreting the "laudatory cheers" which greeted his announcement that he was not going to talk upon Tariff Reform as a sign that the fiscal question had begun to bore some of his audience. However it may have been with those whom the Prime Minister addressed, there are not wanting indications that the country, as a whole, is beginning to tire of the raging tearing propaganda, and Mr. Chamberlain's appearances on the platform are decidedly attracting less and less attention. His enemies attribute this not so much to weariness at the repetition "ad nauseam" of the reasons for and against the new fiscal policy as to the conviction that Mr. Chamberlain as they put it is played out. There is, however, life in the old dog yet, and it is rather too early to declare, as some Free Traders are declaring, that Tariff Reform is dead while the head of the Conservative party continues to occupy his present enigmatical attitude. At any rate, it is undeniable that Mr. Chamberlain's latest deliverance at Preston was not awaited with the same amount of interest as his previous speeches, though a fillip was given to the occasion by a rather clever manœuvre of some Lancashire Free traders. A day before the Preston meeting all the newspapers of the Kingdom contained a letter addressed to Mr. Chamberlain by some thirty masters and operatives employed in the Lancashire cotton industry at present in such a prosperous condition, enclosing a number of questions, which they requested should be answered by him in his speech. In their letter the writers observe:—"As some millions of the people of this country are dependent for their livelihood on the prosperity and welfare of this trade, we, who are interested in it as employers and work people, feel it necessary to try to obtain, on their behalf and on our own, the fullest and most authentic information as to the probable effect of your scheme upon it." The questions themselves were as follows:—"(1) Will you please state in what way the export of British manufactures to India, China, and other neutral markets will be benefited by your scheme? (2) Under your scheme will the following articles be taxed as manufactures or admitted free as raw material:—Leather, oil, cement, steel, bleach dyestuffs, window glass, sawn timber? (3) If we substitute for our present system of free imports one which imposes duties upon manufactured articles coming into this country, can we in justice deny India the right to impose duties on manufactured articles entering that country?" Certainly the questions raise some difficult points, but it might have been supposed that Mr. Chamberlain would have welcomed an opportunity for breaking new ground and for introducing an element of freshness into his oft-told tale. Instead of this he seemed to resent the action of his correspondents as an intrusion, and complained with some asperity that their communication was "rather discourteously" supplied to the Press before it was sent to him. But though he declined "to allow anything to interfere with the general lines of my arguments in order to answer conundrums which appear before me from all sorts of persons," he could not, if he had wished, remain silent in this case. To the first of the questions he said:—"Now I would ask them to read my speech and ask themselves whether they do not, on reflection, think that what they ought to have asked me is, not how my scheme will benefit the industry, but whether I could propose anything which will prevent them from losing it. I have shown that in the case of these neutral markets they are being beaten in the race now. They are being beaten by the protected countries. I should think they might take a lesson from their experience, and I should think we might adopt a policy which has proved itself to them. We might make it impossible for these foreign protected countries to dump in that neutral market, and we might give to our home manufacturers that security which alone justifies an expenditure of capital and all that is necessary to keep up manufacture to the highest point." For the moment he passed over question No. 2 and came to No. 3, the most interesting from the Indian point of view of the whole series. His reply was:—"The question of justice is a moral question. I daresay the gentlemen who asked it are as competent to decide it as I am, but if they think the present system is a just one, and if we are not going to alter it in any way to the disadvantage of India, I cannot see why they should alter it to our disadvantage. On the other hand, I do most firmly believe when we come to deal with our Colonies: we shall be bound to deal also in the same liberal spirit with our great dependencies, and with India in the first instance, and I firmly believe also that there is every probability that when the representatives of England meet the representatives of India, they may be able to arrange a scheme which may be mutually beneficial by which we shall be able to take more of the products of India, and that India will be able to take more of our products in place of those which she now takes from these foreign countries." And with these cautions and not very illuminating words he dismissed the subject so far as India is concerned. By the way we do not hear of the Tariff Commission having called evidence with reference to India; that may be only deferred or possibly they are still considering the memorandum sent home in the early stages of the controversy by Lord Curzon and his Council. To the question whether leather, oil and the other enumerated articles would be taxed as manufactures or admitted as raw material, Mr. Chamberlain advised his questioners to wait for the report of his Commission.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

Preston, as your readers are aware, is a stronghold of Conservatism and since 1885—to go no further back—the Liberals have not even had what in the current slang is called a look in. It fell to the lot of Sir William Tomlinson, the senior member for the borough, to propose the principal resolution which endorsed the view of the Government that the time had arrived for a reconsideration of the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom to secure for the benefit of the working classes and manufacturers alike reciprocal treatment from foreign countries, and welcomed the Prime Minister's recent announcement of his intention to summon a conference of representatives of the mother country, her Colonies and dependencies, to "promote closer and more mutually beneficial commercial relations between the various parts of the Empire. Sir W. Tomlinson, with a sublime disregard of Mr. Chamberlain's feelings, observed that the audience might pass the resolution unanimously as it did not commit anybody to the policy of the ex-Colonial Secretary. This was a little too much for Mr. Chamberlain, who in replying said:—"You have just passed a resolution which I believe was sent to me and with which I expressed my concurrence; but Sir William Tomlinson just now let fall an expression which I think was a slip, because he said that this resolution did not commit you wholly to my policy. If I had thought that when it was sent to me, I should have asked for a different resolution." The incident may only mean that Sir William Tomlinson was suffering from fright in consequence of what occurred in another Lancashire constituency a few days before and consequently was off his guard. But it may also indicate a desire on the part of a not inconsiderable number of Ministerialists hitherto not openly arrayed against Mr. Chamberlain to drop him as decently as they can. It is, perhaps, also not without significance that Earl Percy who presided at almost the first of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal meetings should, in a speech at Selby on Monday, have gone out of his way to dissociate himself from some of the methods suggested by the right hon. gentlemen "for carrying out his policy." On the same evening another and more important member of the King's Government, Sir Robert Finlay, was candidly admitting to his constituents at Inverness that the fiscal question was one of the few subjects in which the Opposition were entirely agreed, and on which Unionists were divided. The Attorney-General also confirmed the prevailing suspicions as to his Free Trade sympathies by expressing his personal opinion.

that the fullest inquiry at the proposed conference would show that the taxation of food between the mother country and the Colonies was neither desirable nor practicable—a remark that was loudly cheered by his Conservative audience. Of the divided state of the Unionists referred to by Sir R. Finlay a striking instance has just been recorded. At Nottingham, a few days ago, the local Liberal Unionist Association met to consider whether it should ally itself with the Council in London as recently reconstituted on its capture by the Chamberlainites. By a majority the Association decided to throw in its lot with the Tariff Reformers, whereupon the President Lord Belper, who as Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, is a member of the Balfour Administration, resigned his post, his example being followed by Sir Charles Seely (Vice-President) and his son, the Unionist member for Lincoln.

MR. BALFOUR AT GLASGOW.

Is it to be wondered at in the circumstances above referred to that the Prime Minister should last night at Glasgow have given the go-by to an embarrassing topic on the plea that he had "in substance nothing either to add to or take away from that puzzling Edinburgh speech? Still, though the question of Imperial Defence is a very important one, it was scarcely cricket for Mr. Balfour to make a set speech on such an occasion without enlightening the public as to his views on the present phase of the Great Controversy, and there is such a thing as carrying a joke too far. The Premier, though not a man of the highest imagination or a maker of telling phrases like his predecessors, Disraeli and Lord Salisbury, is not without a sense of humour. One can easily picture his amusement at St. Enoch's Hotel, when at breakfast this morning his Secretary acquainted him with the disappointment of the Press at his saying nothing about fiscalitis—for, of course, Mr. Balfour never reads the papers himself. Mr. Balfour seems to be still in the festive mood proper to a person who has been spending a week at Chatsworth and Mr. Partridge's admirable cartoon in this week's "Punch" has a larger application than the artist intended. Mr. Balfour as clown shouts to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "Oh, I say here's a jolly lark! I've been and ordered such a lot o' those nice guns—and you'll have to pay for 'em." But is there really any necessity for the "Daily News" to work itself up into a passion and to accuse Mr. Balfour of conjuring up the spectre of war—"war with an Empire now engaged in a desperate struggle with a powerful foe." "We shall have to fight Russia for India; that is the plain meaning of Mr. Balfour's phrase," according to the paper, which, as I may have remarked before, a witty friend of mine says, seems to be written by Sunday school teachers for Sunday school pupils. I cannot see that Mr. Balfour said anything more dreadful than he and others have said before. Here are the "perilous" and "irritating" words:—"The real problem of our British Army arises at the point where alone there is a possibility of conflict with a great military empire. The problem of the British Army is the problem of the defence of Afghanistan. Not only are the changes which my colleague at the War Office, Mr. Arnold-Forster, is carrying out—not only are these changes of a kind which I think will enable this country more effectively to intervene in any contest upon the north-western frontier of India, but in India itself from the strong hand of Lord Kitchener there is in process of development a reorganization of our Indian forces which will add enormously to, I had almost said nearly double, their efficiency as a field army without any material addition to their numerical strength." I may be wrong, but I do not see in the foregoing passage anything menacing. Afghanistan is only brought in in order that Mr. Balfour may bestow a word of praise on Mr. Arnold-Forster as in the same speech he praises another colleague, Lord Selborne, for his Naval reforms and Lord Lansdowne for what is really a great achievement and one that a few years ago would have been deemed absolutely impossible—the "entente cordiale" between England and France. With regard to the latter, the Prime Minister said:—"The man who settles a disputed boundary, who marks out a sphere of influence, who makes it clear which of two or three great nations are to exert an influence in these regions, that man contributes more towards peace than any number of orations upon the horrors of war or a number of meetings of the Peace Society, and I say that Lord Lansdowne has succeeded in accomplishing the greatest diplomatic feat of this character of which, so far as I know, we have any recent record. Anybody who can read between the lines can see that Mr. Balfour's utterances at Glasgow were purely of the nature of an electioneering speech and intended to in some way moderate the "debacle" which threatens the party now in office.

STALYBRIDGE AND MILE END.

The Liberals have every reason for congratulating themselves on having had a good week. Their victory at Stalybridge where, in a constituency consistently Conservative for 25 years, a Liberal was returned last Saturday by a majority of nearly a thousand, is certainly one that must cause some anxiety to the Prime Minister considering what Lancashire in the past has been to Conservatism. It really looks as if those are true who say that overwhelming defeat awaits the Unionist party throughout the cotton manufacturing districts unless Mr. Balfour shakes himself free from Mr. Chamberlain. Some of the explanations put forward to account for the Conservative disaster at Stalybridge are too funny for words. The unsuccessful candidate at Stalybridge was Mr. Travis Clegg, a prominent resident in Oldham and whilom "fidus achates" of Mr. Winston Churchill. To the paper which once lived to glorify the People's William, Mr. Winston Churchill is as a red rag to a bull. "Mr. Travis-Clegg," says this 'verted journal, "suffered from a disadvantage which no Englishman will count to him for unrighteousness. It is no secret that he was instrumental in bringing Mr. Winston Churchill forward as candidate for Oldham, when that volatile young gentleman stood in conjunction with the ablest of all the Trades Union candidates—the late James Mawdsley—at a double by-election in July 1899. It was a great misfortune for the Unionist party that Mawdsley did not stand alone, though, of course, one seat would have been lost to the party. In 1900, Mr. Travis-Clegg—who, like most of the leading Lancashire Tories, had a great admiration for Lord Randolph Churchill—was the keenest supporter of his son, and it was to his exertions, backed by a fine speech by Mr. Chamberlain, elicited by an almost passionate appeal from Mr. Churchill, that the latter scraped in for Oldham. Given a sufficient cause, the Lancashire elector understands a change of political views. Thus Colonel Kemp, elected as a Unionist, has never forfeited the respect of those who voted for him, because he is, as he always was, a confirmed Cobdenite. Mr. Churchill's case, however, was different. He had been a member of the House of Commons but for a very few months, when he began to attack the Government he had been elected to support. Long before the fiscal controversy loomed above the horizon he was known as a Frondeur. He tried to form "caves," and he assailed his leaders on every possible occasion. Lancashire Toryism expressed its repugnance at this kind of apostacy, because it was so obviously self seeking. The Conservative clubs closed their doors to him, and the Oldham Conservative associations would have nothing to say to him, though really his political affections and defections amounted to less than nothing. Mr. Travis-Clegg—his chairman—with splendid if mistaken devotion, stuck to his protege to the last, and even beyond the last. The more robust Toryism of Lancashire revolted against this more than human loyalty, and Mr. Travis-Clegg paid at Stalybridge the penalty—if we may compare small things with great—which so many of the adherents of the Pretender in Scotland paid for their most magnificent but most vain constancy to a quite undeserving personality. This curious apology for what is politics is called turning your coat is not unnatural, seeing that Mr. Henry Lawson, who so narrowly escaped defeat in another Conservative stronghold yesterday, stood not so very long ago as Radical candidate for North-East Bethnal Green, and is understood to have felt aggrieved—properly so too, I think—that his services were not better appreciated by the Liberal leaders, when he was one of their followers. Mr. Lawson only saved Mile End for the Conservatives by 76 votes A transference of forty-nine votes from the winning to the losing side would have left him in a minority, whereas at the general election the Conservatives had a majority of 1,100! The election was, so far as Mr. Lawson and his friends could influence it, fought on the Aliens question. The electors were told not to bother about Tariff Reform, as that was not the issue at present. It is well known that the Conservatives have been counting on the Aliens Bill as the "piece de resistance" of the coming session, and almost every day there is, or up to now has been, a letter from Mr. Balfour to one of these correspondents, so convenient to ministers, swearing by all his gods that this question will take precedence of other measures. It was confidently hoped that the Aliens question would prove to be the salvation of the Government so far at least as the metropolis is concerned. But evidently from yesterday's voting in a district peculiarly affected by the alien invasion this is not such a good card to play as it seemed. Really it looks as if those who predict that we shall be in the throes of a general election before Easter may prove to be correct. There are even some who are beginning to have doubts as to whether Mr. Balfour will face Parliament again, but I am bound to say that those who think a dissolution may come even before March, the date now generally mentioned, are in a minority. At all events, at the time of writing, there is a distinct feeling of approaching dissolution in the air and this has been, no doubt, largely stimulated by the recent speeches of Ministers. I refer particularly to Mr. Arnold-Forster and Mr. Walter Long, both of whom have adopted the unusual course of anticipating a defeat for their party. One among other reasons for an early appeal to the country is to be found in the fact that the present make-believe is becoming tiresome to everyone. There is no more ardent Unionist than Mr. Parker Smith, the member for the Parlick division. What he had to say the night before last cannot be ignored, especially when it is remembered that he was one of Mr. Chamberlain's private Secretaries at the Colonial Office. Mr. Parker Smith said he did not think that the General Election was very far off, and the sooner it came the better. The time had not yet elapsed for which the present Government was elected, but still the circumstances had altered so completely, and the questions that now divided men's minds were so different from those before them in the autumn of 1900, that he thought the time had come for an explicit expression of the nation's opinion on these issues. It was not satisfactory to pass Session after Session in evading the discussion of the questions which were most prominent in the minds of the members. Has Mr. Parker Smith been employed by Mr. Chamberlain to say what he could not very well say himself in such plain terms but what as his Melbourne letter seems to show he feels. Unless he is prepared to throw up the sponge, the earlier the dissolution the better for him.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "Domestic Occurrences" column in Tuesday's "Times" included the following announcement:—Withers.—On the 8th January at Sandhurst, Shrewsbury, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Withers, another dear little girl ("Rachel Roma"). We are getting on. We shall be having the "dear little" babys' weight added next.

The City article in the "Times" of Monday contains the following intimation:—"After a period of 40 years' service in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Mr. J. Howard Gwyther has retired from the board and has resigned his appointment as chairman and managing director." The leading journal does not say who Mr. Gwyther's successor is, but it is an open secret that a gentleman well known both on the Bombay and Calcutta sides of India, Sir Montague Charles Turner, has been selected for the post. It is rumoured, however, that his designation will not be exactly the same as that of Mr. Gwyther. The latter was styled "Chairman and Managing Director." Sir Montague Turner, if the report referred to is correct, will be styled Chairman only.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to this time I have carefully refrained from figuring in print in regard to the Delhi-Bombay Trials. As one who is interested in the Wolseley, which took part in the trials, and as an observer I would now like to say a few words, and trust that as the letters of others concerned have received publication, mine may be treated with like courtesy. I would, in the first place, like to state the reason for declining the cup presented by the Proprietors of the "Times of India." I feel sure that they intended their cup only for a car which, while putting in a good performance, was, unfortunately owing to accident or such other cause, prevented from coming in with a complete non-stop run. In other words, it was given, I take it, for the car which just fell short of achieving a good feat. I hardly feel that the performance of the Wolseley, whose interests I represent, came in this category. We need no consolation because we fell short of nothing in accomplishing the entire journey without a stop and without changing a single tube or tyre or using any spare parts at all. What, therefore, was there to console us about? The Wolseley was consequently obliged to decline the cup. Had it been offered under any other designation we might have acted otherwise and not split straws as to which of the only two cars that made absolute non-stop runs have received first or second awards. If the Motor Union had intimated that the competition for the Baroda Cup had been altered we probably should not have started at all. What we were led to believe was that the competition was chiefly for "Reliability." We considered our car reliable and we proved it was. It is, I think, of very little consequence now for Mr. Sorel to make any statement since the general consensus of opinion is that he got an award to which he was entitled under the rules. His excuse about the only trouble being in connection with manometer is very thin. His water leaked away and if it had happened in a place where none had been available for two hours instead of twenty minutes he could not have proceeded. Is this not a serious mechanical defect? Mr. Sorel evidently does not think so, nor does he think the loss of 58 points a matter of importance. His car is being advertised in London as having won the first prize in the reliability trials, while as a matter of fact the judges in their award have not considered the question of its reliability. Why is this report not published? The supposed contents of it have been made public by the "Indian Sporting Times" and Mr. Huntley Walker. It would be more satisfactory if the actual report could be seen. I think we can trace the master hand of all these complications in the writer of the letter to the car which was published in this morning's "Times of India," a letter evidently directed to bolstering up the justice of the awards. I protest against his statement that 6 h.-p. Wolseley was tuned for the fray and also his statement that the little Wolseley showed unmistakable signs of fatigue. As a matter of fact she was absolutely trim and fit at the end of the run and capable of turning back and re-traversing the whole course without mishap. This is proved by the fact that she has been running ever since without repair or mishap of any description; unlike one of the prize winners, which, I hear, broke down close to its garage the day after the award. I am quite satisfied with having earned the unique distinction of a complete non-stop of 883 miles with a 6 h.-p. car. This performance stands undisputed before the whole world. I claim that the judges went beyond their power in deciding between the Wolseley and the Darracq, the only two cars which did non-stop runs without putting them to the additional tests provided for by their rules. Had such additional tests been imposed there could have been no contention as to which is the best of the two, and I believe the Wolesley would have come out first. There, however, still remains the fact that of the three Darracqes which started, only one came through, whereas at all three Wolseleys, although of lesser horse power, succeeded in doing so.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. LALKAKA.

January 27th.

A CAIRO telegram denies the truth of the statement published in London to the effect that the Suez Canal Company proposed a reduction of its dues.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following Races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a very strong breeze from the N.-N.-W.

The first race for the Challenge Cup was started at 2-30 p. m., the course being from the Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, leaving both to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round the Committee Vessel, thence round South Karanja Buoy and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 17 2 miles.

The yachts got away to a good start. On the run to South Karanja Buoy Forella forged ahead, Melody dropping to the last. The times round this mark were as follows:—

Forella	2-58-10
Sapphire	2-59-20
Melody	3-2-0

It was a close haul to Sunk Rock. No change in the order took place.

Forella	3-19-10
Sapphire	3-19-45

From this mark to North Karanja Buoy it was a long reach, but Melody gave up after rounding the Sunk Rock, the weather being too much for her. Forella drew slightly ahead; the times at this mark as under.

Forella	3-40-0
Sapphire	3-41-0

It was a close reach back to the Committee Vessel, which was rounded by Forella first, Sapphire following.

After jibing round this mark it was a dead run back to South Karanja Buoy, where there was a very rough sea running. Forella increased her lead and was about 3 1-2 minutes ahead.

Shortly after rounding this mark Forella had the bad luck to split her jib and had to sail home under foresail and on one sail only. After a long beat back an exciting finish was witnessed, Forella crossing the line 5 seconds ahead of Sapphire, but the latter boat won the first prize on her time allowance.

The A. and B. Class amalgamated Race started at 3 o'clock. The yachts got away to a fairly good start. Stella took the lead on the run to South Karanja Buoy, Janetta taking second place. This order was maintained round Sunk Rock, at which mark Jean gave up; after rounding N. Karanja Buoy Janetta carried away her mast and had to give up. Stella was the first yacht home, but Pixie won the first prize on her handicap.

The Tomtit Class Race started at 3-15. The course fixed was from the Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, thence round Sunk Rock, leaving both marks to starboard, and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 7·1 miles.

Maud, however, was the only one to start, as Tomtit and Lapwing were not ready when the gun was fired. Maud sailed over the course in a breeze which amply testifies the keenness of her owner and to the seaworthiness of these boats:—

Boats.	Entered by.	Time of arrival.
Maud	Mr. J. E. Needham	5-8-22.
Tomtit	Dr. F. M. Gibson	Did not start.
Lapwing	Mr. E. C. Richards	Ditto.
Midget	Officers, R. A.	Ditto.

THE PROPOSED REVISION OF MARATHI SPELLING.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE.

The Government of Bombay have published the papers in the controversy regarding the changes proposed by the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee in the Marathi Orthography. The Correspondence includes the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction:—

The accompaniments to the memorial presented to Government represent correctly the proposals originally put forward by the Revision Committee and the subsequent modifications accepted after a conference had been held on the subject. I submitted the memorial to the President, Revision Committee, with a letter, extract paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of which are attached for reference. I append Mr. Coverton's No. 711 of November 14th, in reply to my letter and his further letter No. 772 of November 28th, which is accompanied by a note on the question of Marathi Orthography and an opinion by Dr. Bhandarkar.

I have no expert acquaintance with the Marathi language, and I do not attempt to enter into the details of the main question under discussion, which appears to be, broadly, whether certain words which are now theoretically spelt in accordance with their Sanskrit origin should, on account of a departure in Marthi pronuciation from the Sanskrit, be spelt in accordance with that pronuciation. It is held on the one side that this is desirable because it is in accordance with actual usage, and on the other that if any writers do write such words as they are pronounced, they do so carelessly and erroneously.

Mr. Sane, who has proved himself a very able servant of the Department as a teacher, Deputy Inspector, Principal of a Training College and Head Master of a High School, has put forward a note on the whole subject which appears to me to be written in a temperate and scholarly manner. His view is supported by a learned pronouncement from probably the greatest living philologist in India Dr. Bhandarkar, whose honorary degree of the University of Gottingen was awarded him as a recognition of, "inter alia," his lectures on Indian Vernaculars including Marathi.

Mr. Sane's reference to the opinion given by Molesworth in 1831 is interesting, but it is to be noted that Molesworth did not apply the rule which he enunciates to the spelling of Sanskrit words in his Dictionary, and, as I have pointed out in my letter of November 12th, it is incumbent on those who propose to alter accepted spelling to absolutely justify their proposals and, not only this, but to carry with them a largely preponderating majority of educated persons in favour of the change proposed.

Mr. Sane quotes in his note the resolution of the general conference which met in Poona in 1902 to discuss the question of the text book revision. A reference to that resolution will show that there was a consensus of opinion that some attempt should be made to regulate Marathi Orthography which is, in certain respects, admittedly unregulated at present. Different spellings of the same word are of frequent occurrence, and it is obvious that this is undesirable.

The Department, while undertaking, by means of a special and expert Committee, to revise the Marathi text books, did not lose sight of the resolution of the Poona Conference, and after due consideration and consultation with Educational experts, they drew up certain proposed rules. These were discussed as is narrated and modified rules finally decided on by the conference held at the instance of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's Committee. But it is admitted that the representatives of that Committee were opposed even to those minor modifications, and the present memorial is the outcome of their opposition.

I am of opinion that, in the face of a strongly expressed opinion against any modification of the system of spelling followed in Candy and Molesworth's Dictionary, the Educational Department should not press the question and should in the revised books follow strictly the spelling which is laid down in the Dictionary. It is admitted that such spelling is not incorrect in itself, though it may be what I may call "antiquated" and though obviously the ordinary Marathi writer often or even usually, spells certain words as they are pronounced in the Marathi language. But in our revised books we shall by adopting the conservative system of spelling at least give offence to no one.

The time for a rectification of the present confusion in Marathi Orthography may not have arrived, but it is impossible to read the opinions submitted without arriving at the conclusion that Mr. Sane and Dr. Bhandarkar have at least given solid reasons for a careful and scholarly consideration of the question by the educated Marathi world.

To this end I recommend that Government should allow the papers to be published and laid on the Editors' Table.

The following resolution by Government is therefore issued.—Government agree with the President of the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee and the Director of Public Instruction that it is not expedient to introduce a new method of spelling which has been objected to in the first edition of the new text books. The papers, which contain the views of eminent scholars, both for and against the proposals, who are equally actuated by a desire to improve Marathi Orthography, should be placed on the Editors' Table as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction.

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BOMBAY.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE return match this cold weather between the Hindu and Bombay Gymkhana was played on Saturday afternoon on the ground of the former and resulted in an even draw. The game does not call for any very lengthy description, as owing to the adamant state of the wicket the bat beat the ball in a more pronounced fashion than we can remember ever having seen before in a match in Bombay between two local clubs. Had the game been played on Queen's Road, the bowlers could hardly have been at a greater disadvantage, and in the circumstance it is hardly surprising that the rate of run-getting was faster than it has been in any previous match this cold weather. From a batsman's point of view the conditions were, of course, ideal, and the Hindus, who won the toss and batted first, made a fine start, the first wicket not falling until the total was 90. There was nothing particularly scientific about the batsmen's methods, as one and all found the bowling so easy on the asphalt wicket that runs came with ridiculous ease, indeed, during the hour and three-quarters the Hindus occupied the wickets the rate of scoring was nearly as possible maintained at a run a minute. This if not quite a record, for the ground was at all events not far off one, and there has been no match in Bombay in recent years in which as many as 244 runs have been scored in an hour and three-quarters. One batsman, Mr Gasker, had the distinction of reaching three figures, while that good all-round player C V. Mehta contributed 57 to the total in the course of a little over half an hour. Cheetham, Coombs, Cates, Milne and Powell all bowled, but only the two last named met with any success, dividing the four wickets that fell before the innings was declared closed. The hard state of the ground interfered with the fielding, as spikes were pretty nearly useless, and the fieldsmen, in many cases either overran the ball or stopped in starting to intercept it. The Bombay Gymkhana, with only an hour and a quarter left for play, had nothing else to look for but a draw, and although at the start they lost two wickets cheaply, Cheetham and Aston, who then got together, played the issue beyond all doubt, remaining together to the close. Both batsmen played free cricket, although the rate of run-getting fell off considerably from that maintained while the Hindus were batting. Cheetham played in his usual finished style and for the second time in succession defied all the efforts of the bowlers to dislodge him. Baloo and Menta, although receiving no assistance from the wicket, bowled remarkably well, and required very careful watching, and it is not improbable that the visiting team would have had to fight hard for a draw had Cheetham failed. As things were, the Gymkhana's reply—116 for two wickets—was a very good one, and the credit for it is entirely due to Cheetham and Aston. The latter, although not scoring as freely as his wont, contributed a useful 37 to the total and was undefeated at the end. As a result of this match Cheetham now heads the Gymkhana cold weather batting averages with 61·2, while Aston brought his average up to 35·2. Milne, although more expensive than usual, brought his number of wickets up to 15 and now has a average of 13, remarkably good figures for the kind of wickets he has had to bowl on. The following are the scores :—

INDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Gaikar, run out	100
Mr Daniel, c Cates, b Milne	38
Mr Baloo, c and b Milne	0
Mr C V Mehta, b Powell	57
Mr W Balpai, c Powell, b Milne	0
Mr. Mevekar, not out	34
Extras	5
Total for 4 wickets *	214

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, not out	65
Mr S N Powell, b Baloo	3
Mr T O Reid, c Mehta, b Menta	3
Mr A H Aston, not out	37
Mr S Coombs,	
Mr J Milne,	
Captain Cates,	
Mr W H Scott,	Did not bat
Mr I Carr,	
Mr Jacobs,	
Another	
Extras	8
Total	116

THE BIOSCOPE Co., LD.

THE Bioscope Company gave another very successful show of animated pictures on Saturday evening at the Novelty Theatre, when the attendance was again satisfactory. All the pictures more or less are worth seeing, but more particularly those depicting the battle of Mukden, the Gordon Bennett Motor Derby, and Whirling the Worlds. The battle scenes are very interesting and realistic, and for over a quarter of an hour the audience was kept spell-bound by the sight of skirmishes and artillery duels as they actually happened outside Mukden between the Russians and the Japanese. The picture is without question the best of its kind ever exhibited by the Bioscope, and would well repay a visit to the Novelty Theatre were there nothing else worth seeing. The Gordon-Bennett Motor Derby depicts most graphically that interesting contest, and motorists who have not seen it might spend their time in a less interesting fashion than in a visit this week to the Bioscope. Whirling the Worlds is a most extraordinary and humorous picture and in some respects is per aps the best of the lot. The hairbreadth escapes and wonderful adventures of the party of ladies and gentlemen who accompany the adventurous professor by rail, motor, airship, and submarine to worlds unknown except by name are thrilling in the extreme, and the audience during the twenty minutes that the exhibition of this picture lasted was entranced with minds wandering away to scenes depicted by Jules Verne, H G Wells, George Griffith and other well-known scientific authors We may mention that the Bioscope Company have decided to give performances this week as follows :—Tuesday at 5-30 and 9-30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m., and Friday at 9-30 p.m. This will give everybody an opportunity of seeing the pictures, as those who do not care to go out at night can attend one of the evening performances. The Bioscope Company is deserving of liberal support, for it is a genuinely good show.

THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

MUSIC-LOVERS in Bombay will be interested to learn that the Westminster Glee Singers have returned after a very successful tour, having visited, among other places, Calcutta, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Cawnpore, Meerut, Lahore and Karachi, where they drew full houses. On the occasion of their last visit to Bombay a great number of people missed the opportunity of hearing them and these will now have the opportunity of hearing them. There is a tremendous rush for seats next Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, the three days for which concerts have been arranged, and the Town Hall will probably be packed to overflowing. Judging from the way the plan is filling it will be extremely unwise of those who wish to book seats to defer doing so later than to-day. Mr. Branscombe's party, we venture to predict, will not leave Bombay this time without having established a record in the matter of attendances.

A CORRESPONDENT interested in children's "howlers" sends some instances from the secondary department. One of the neatest mistranslations is from a girls' school, where "Communia damna gemente" was rendered "Uttering common damns."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road London, England.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the schools managed by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society took place at the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday evening. The Hon. Sir James Monteath, K. C. I. E., presided, and Mrs Batty distributed the prizes to the successful girls. There was a large attendance on the occasion, amongst those present being the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, Mr. Ekanath R. Khote, Rao Bahadur Dinkji Cashinathji and others.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of Marathi and English songs by the children. The songs were capitally rendered and elicited loud applauses from the gathering.

THE REPORT.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare read the report, which stated that the Society was founded in the year 1848 by a band of young Indians under the direction of Dr. R. T. Reid, a professor of the Elphinstone College. Its primary object was to educate the native public of Bombay by means of lectures on literary, scientific and social subjects. A year or two later the question of female education was discussed and this led to the opening of six girls' schools, three for Marathi-speaking and three for Gujarati-speaking girls. Subsequently the Gujarati schools, which were attended by Parsi girls, were transferred to the care of the Parsi Girls' Schools Association. In 1875 the schools in charge of the Society began to receive government grant-in-aid. In 1883 the late Mr. Justice Telang and his friends opened an Anglo-Vernacular School to meet a long-felt want. The success of the new venture was so great that the number of girls went on increasing and at the present day there are no less than one hundred girls receiving education in that school from the 1st to the 5th standard. But ever since the reduction of the rate of interest on Government papers, the funds of the Society had suffered a great loss in their annual income, and with a disappointing apathy on the part of the Hindu public generally, and the members of the Society in particular, the Society had not only not been able to make any progress during the last few years, but it had not been able to keep its old traditions. The result was that the four schools now in its charge were at present in an unsatisfactory condition. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the four schools are now 96.

Mrs. Batty then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath, in addressing the meeting, said he willingly accepted the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to preside at the meeting, because he was himself something of an enthusiast in the matter of female education and because he knew that any movement in which Mr. Chandavarkar was interested must be specially worthy of support. He might, however say that at first he failed to understand what connection there could possibly be between the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the girls' schools. The Literary and Scientific Societies, in which he had hitherto come in contact, had been associations for the improvement of the intellectual and dialectic faculty; that was a very useful function. There was no mental confection more unsuited to unfair criticism. He thought he could appeal to his friend the Hon Mr. Khare on that point, but there was nothing so well calculated to make people realise the need of carefully studying all sides of a question before coming to a conclusion, and nothing more likely to check dogmatism and to [illegible] proper love and to respect the judgment of [illegible]. The best means of judging [illegible] by the improvement of the mental members of the Society. He found that in the first instance this was also a mutual improvement association. But it soon found a wider and higher field. He gathered from the report, which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had been good enough to send to him, that the activities of the young members of the association very soon extended beyond their own improvement, and feeling themselves the benefits of education, they with most praiseworthy zeal made every effort to carry those benefits within the reach of as many as possible. The first and perhaps the most important step which they took for this purpose was the establishment of night schools, and he understood that the principal work of the society was now the promotion of female education. That explained the connection which he was first unable to understand. He ventured to think that there could have been undertaken no task which had greater possibilities of widespread utility for the full and rapid development of the best qualities. The female education was even more important than male education. (Hear, hear.) The education which was begun at the mother's knee had a value, which no other could have. An interest in learning was thereby created, for a study without interest was not likely to be very profitable. But there was a still more important aspect of the matter. The formation of individual character, which included all moral qualities, together with the will-power, was of greater practical value than were mental capacity. So far as character was not inherited, the formation of it must begin in infancy. They all knew the adage that "As the twig is bent so it will grow," and the formation of character depended very largely, almost entirely, on the inclinations which are given at the outset. The impressions which were produced in childhood were seldom or never effaced. He was very glad therefore to hear from the report that the education given in this Society's schools was designed to influence the whole character—for the character of children was largely the consequence of the character of the mother. Had not all great men attributed their greatness to their mothers? They would thus see that the utility of female education extended not only to the individuals as the utility of male education did, but it extended to all the children whom they might have to rear. Moreover, for the children that education was best which was begun by the mother. He hoped that all present there would at any rate admit the proposition which he put forward, that for the development of a nation, in all that constituted greatness education of girls was at least as important as education of boys (Applause.) He feared that this was not generally appreciated, for in this country, and even in this great City, the number of educated women was still very small. He was amused in reading some of the Society's reports, at the alarming consequences which were predicted from the teaching of English in the schools of this Society. That prejudice, he thought, was as extinct as Dodo. He feared that prejudice against female education had not yet entirely died away, but it was fast dying away. He was sure that if it had left any vestige of it in any individual in Bombay, and if he had come there that evening and seen the happy and bright appearance of the girls, he would have retained that prejudice no longer. But something more was needed than a mere passive acquiescence. For an advance such as there should be, there must be a thorough appreciation of the immense public benefit of female education and also an active enthusiasm in the matter. This society had been the pioneer of female education in the town. In the latter part of the last century almost all enlightened native gentlemen had taken part in its work, and its progress had very largely depended on their efforts. The mantle of such presidents as the late Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Justice Ranade had now fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and he would bear it as worthily as his predecessors. He was glad to see that Mr. Chandavarkar had the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Khare and many others. He found that as in so many other instances, the progress of this Society was impeded by want of funds. This Institution was exclusively Hindu and an appeal had been made to Hindus. He might say that if any Hindu gentleman had spare funds which he wished to devote to charity, he would not find a better opportunity of doing good to his fellow-men than by giving his money to this institution. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to [illegible] Sir James Monteath [illegible] which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

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THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

WOMEN'S SECTION PRIZE LIST.

THE following is the long list of Awards to Exhibitors in the Women's Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of 1904-05 as adjudged by the Jurors appointed by the Ladies' Committee. It will be noted that the Prize-takers are very numerous.

GROUP I—Fine Arts.

For the best painting in Oil or Water Colours—1st prize, to No. 3573, Still Life, by Mrs. Rustomjee S Mistry, Bombay, Gold Medal; 2nd prize to No. 829, Violets, by Miss E M Hand, Bombay, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to No. 2879, a Hindu Lady, by Miss Soonabai Jussawala, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

In wood carving—No competition.

Etching—No competition.

Black and White—1st prize to No. 5833, A Portrait, by Miss Aimai Mistry, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No. 6089, Study of a Dog by Miss Jerbanu Sorabjee Laikaka, Ahmedabad, Certificate of Merit.

Lithographing—No competition.

Reproduction—No competition, only one exhibitor, Mrs. Cooper, Bombay, No. 6142, Collotypes, specially commended and awarded Certificate of Merit.

Painting on Glass—No. 5991, Painted Glass Screen Panels, Miss Tehmina Pavry, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Wood Staining—No competition.

Inlaid Work—No competition.

Embossed Nail Work—To No. 4841, one Album, by Miss Dhunbai S Davar Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Fret Work—No competition.

Photography—1st prize to No 6184, Hindu Ladies, by Kashinath Gendalkar, Hubli, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 5395, Views by Miss Jerbai Rustomji Unwala, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Pyrography—No No 2445, Screen, by Miss H H Appu, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Crystoleum Painting to No 4624, Panel by Miss A H Fyzee, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Painting on Silk or Velvet—1st prize to No 2009 Flowers on Silk, by Miss M P Kharegat Bombay, Gold Medal certificate; 2nd prize to No 1104, Crysanthemums on Silk, by Miss F Patuck Bandora, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to No 5008, D'Oyleys by Miss G Cohen, Surat Bronze Medal.

Sculpture—No competition.

Designing—1st prize to No 3802, Stencilled Frieze by Madame Peltier, Bombay Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 2723, Frieze, by Miss Balai Palankoee, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Modelling—No exhibit considered worthy of an award.

GROUP II.—Embroidery and Needlework of every description.

Silk Embroidery Work—1st prize to No 1552 Cushion Cover, by Miss Soonabai Mistry Bombay Gold Medal; 2nd prize to No. 5194, Samples of Sari orders, by Miss Jerbai S Cama, Bombay, Silver Medal.

Gold and Silver Embroidery—1st prize to No. 3449, Red Velvet Purdah, by Beebee Shasta Begum, Bombay Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to No 3838, Velvet Bels, by Mrs Naranbas, Surat, Silver Medal; Special prize to No 5950, Needle point, Gold thread Collar, by Miss Bachubai Daruwala, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

The Whole Group of Bombay, Madras, Surat, Bengal, Mysore, and Karachi work, to No. 4022, Kashida Work Sari, by Mrs Sheshaya Puttaya Nadig, Sirsi Karwar, Silver Medal.

Bombay Work—No competition.

Madras work—To No 1402, Pink Silk Embroidery in Art Stitch, by Mrs Jairazbhai Peerbhai, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Surat Work—(Khilons Work) to No. 5180, Collar, by a Mahomedan Lady, Certificate of Merit.

Surat Work (Karkhana Work) to No 1732, Skirt trimming by Mrs C Abdul Latif, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Sarai Work—(Tie Work) to No. 3428, Chiffon Ondni, by Miss A H A Fazi, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Bengal Work—To No 4734 Amiteo, by Sister Mary Apresentacao, Panjim, Goa, Certificate of Merit.

Deccan Work—To No 4922 Kashida Work Sari, by Mrs Sheshaya Puttaya Nadig, Sirsi, Karwar, Certificate of Merit.

Karachi Work—No competition.

Applique Work—To No 195, Pair of Sleeves, by Miss D B Vatcha, Bombay Bronze Medal.

Ribbon Work—To No 1122 Photo Frame, by Miss B C Ashburner, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Embroidery Machine Work—No competition

Knot Stitch Embroidery—To No 2118 Piece of Embroidered Silk by Miss Avabai Furdoonjee Mehta, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Drawn Thread Work—1st prize to No 201, D'Oyleys by Mrs M J Hughes Belgaum, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 1554, D'Oyleys, by Miss M Spencer Bombay, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to No 2430 Tray clothes, by Mrs M P Kharegat, Ratnagiri, Certificate of Merit.

Bead Embroidery—To No 5191, One Bead Toran by Miss B Pocha, Bombay Certificate of Merit.

Bead Work Article other to No 2583 Work Box, by Mrs Gomes, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Canvas Work—1st prize to No 1702, Sari Borders, by Mrs Bananji D P Bombay, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 4015 Sofa Border, by Mrs N M Cama, Bombay, Bronze Medal.

Card Board Work—To No 5976, Model of a Bungalow, by Miss Ratanbai Gadhaly, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP III—Dress Making.

Dress Making—To No 540, Pinafore, by Mrs Harris, Bangalore, Silver Medal.

GROUP IV—Typical Costumes of Women.

Best Dressed Figure—1st prize, to A Zoroastrian Lady of Persia, dressed by Mrs M D Cama, Bombay, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to an Arab Lady, dressed by Mrs H A Fazi, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to a Modern Parsee Lady dressed by Mrs R J Tata, Bombay, and a Dawoodi Bohra Lady, dressed by Mrs A A Tyebji, Bombay. Certificate of Merit.

GROUP V—Laces and Knitting.

Hand-made Lace in the Whole Group—1st prize to No 6192 Venetian Lace by Mrs Scrinzi, Bombay, Gold Medal; 2nd prize to No 4923 Gold Thread Point Lace by Miss R Annaia, Bombay, Silver Medal.

Ceylon Lace—To No 2712, Four Collars, by Miss J B Cooper, Andheri, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Goa Lace—No competition.

Maltese Lace—No competition.

Brussels Lace—No competition.

Irish Lace—No competition.

Point Lace—1st prize to No 5492, Tescloth, by Miss W F Darcy, Baroda, Gold Medal, Certificate; 2nd prize to No 1155 Collar, by Miss A P Gadhali, Bombay, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to No 5106, Parasol, by Miss M Martin, Lucknow, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to No 1422, Trimming on Skirt, by Mrs Faiz B Tyebji, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Venetian Lace—1st prize to No 6192, Collection by Mrs Scrinzi, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 195, Handkerchief on Cornier by Miss D B Vatcha, Bombay, Certificate of Merit; 3rd prize to No 2068, Cushion Cover, by Miss A P Gadhali, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Guipure Lace—1st prize to No 5314, by Miss Goolbai D Shroff, Amraoti Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 5828 Cushion Cover by Miss Josephine D'Mello, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Torchon Lace, 1st prize to No 4929, samples by Mrs R Amaria, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 5488, Torchon Lace by Miss S Tyebji, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Crochet (Fine),—1st prize to No 4930, collection, by Mrs Plewker, Bombay, Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to No 5114 Irish Collar, by Miss M Martin, Lucknow, Bronze Medal.

Crochet (Coarse).—1st prize to No 4194, Table Cover, by Mrs Janubai Achartlal Syed, Bombay, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 5205, Counterpane, by Mrs A Cheetham, Poona, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to No 3611 Antimaccassar, by Mrs L K Dhurandhar, Hyderabad, Deccan, Certificate of Merit; 3rd prize to No 835 Table Cover, by Mrs S R Unwala, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Gold and Silver Thread Crochet.—1st prize to No 1733 Trimming for Skirt, by Mrs C A Abdul Latif, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 1738 Border by Mrs Cassamali Amirali, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Macramé, No article worthy of award.

Tatting.—1st prize to No 1737, Two pieces, by Mrs Badroodin Tyebji, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 267, Bead Purse, by Miss Ali Akbar, Belgaum, Certificate of Merit.

Knitting by Hand.—1st prize to No 1557, Thread Stockings, by Miss M Spencer, Colaba, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 4303 Ten Pairs Baby's Woollen Socks by Mrs H Grogan, Bombay, Certificate of Merit; 3rd prize to No 5030, Woollen Socks by a lady in Calcutta, Certificate of Merit.

Knitting by Machine.—No 2858, Five Pairs Stockings by Mrs Soondrabai Jawoi, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP VI.—Tapestry.

Carpet Weaving by Hand—To No 4931, Hand-woven Carpet, from Mrs. Campbell's Orphanage, C. P. Mission, Rutlam, Bronze Medal.

Durrie Weaving by Hand.—No competition

Silk and Gold and Silver Thread Weaving by Hand.—1st prize to No 5430, Burmese Silk Skirt, by a Burmese Lady, Rangoon, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 5020, piece of silk by a Manipuri woman, Assam, Bronze Medal.

Cotton Weaving by Hand to No 5015, Deccan Muslin Scarf by a Manipuri woman, Assam, Gold Medal Certificate.

Weaving Illustrative of Mill Industry—No competition.

GROUP VII—Dyeing, Printing &c.

Dyeing to No 4932, Rainbow Muslin, by Miss Zara Faizi, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Silk and Cotton Printing—No competition.

Bandana Work—No competition.

Kashmir and Karachi Printing—No competition.

GROUP VIII—Moulding.

Casting and Preparing Moulds—No competition.

GROUP IX—Pottery Work.

Sample of Pottery—No competition.

GROUP X—Kindergarten Work.

Sample of Toys, &c., for Children—No competition.

GROUP XI—Music.

Newly-composed Music to No 6233, Two compositions by Miss Sarola Gosal, Calcutta, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XII—Home Industries of the Middle and Poorer Classes.

The whole Group—None considered worthy.

Washing—No competition.

Soap-making to Nos 6068, 6073, Hair washes and Soap, made by Mrs. Dhondy, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Basket-making to No 4187, Baskets by Bai G Kanammal, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency, Certificate of Merit.

Cane and Bamboo Work to No 277, Matted Fan, by Mrs S M Mistry, Allahabad, Certificate of Merit.

Bead Curtains to No 6085 Bead Curtain, by Miss S F Patuck Bandora, Certificate of Merit.

Grass Bead Curtains—No competition.

Reed Curtains—No competition.

Rope Making—No competition.

Tape Making—1st prize to No 3745, by Bai Dhunbaiji, Nowsari, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 3747, by Bai Meherbai, Nowsari, Certificate of Merit.

Pati Making to No. 3742, One Bundle Pati, by Bai Motibai Nowsari, Certificate of Merit.

Button Making—Thread buttons to Nos 5039 and 5040 made by Miss Evans, Seoni, Malva, Certificate of Merit; Silk Buttons, to No 1709, a lady in Goa, Certificate of Merit.

Kusti Weaving (Fine)—1st prize to No 4933, Kusti woven by Meherbai Kershaspji E Kotwal, Nowsari Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to No 3750, Kusti, Bai Avabai, Nowsari, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to No 1360, Kusti, Bai Khursedbai N Fozdar Nowsari, Bronze Medal.

Kusti Weaving (Coarse) to No 2676, Kusti, Bai Pirozebai, Nowsari, Certificate of Merit.

Khadi Weaving—No competition.

GROUP XIII—Articles of Ladies' Apparel, etc.

Sample of Ladies' Handwork of old times—1st prize to No 164, Skirt, embroidered by Bai Javerbai Lukmidas, Bombay Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 161, Skirt embroidered by Bai Javerbai Lukmidas, Bombay, Bronze Meda; 3rd prize to No 2599, embroidered Bedspread by the women of Zanjira, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XIV—Confectionery, Preserves and Eatables.

Confectionery—1st prize to No 4643 "Nankhatai" made by Meherbai F Bardy, Ruttonbai Panday's School Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 4934, Almond halva, Mrs S R Pagriwala, Bandora, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to No 3341, Til Halva, Mrs Radhabai Ranade, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Preserves—No competition.

Pickles—1st prize, to No 4947, Pickle made in Ruttonbai Panday's School, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 4832, Lime Pickle, by Bai Shirinbai Dubash, Bombay, to No 4835, Pickled Prawns by Shirinbai Dubash, Bombay, to No 4834, Mixed Pickle by Shirinbai Dubash, Bombay, to No 6163, Lucknow Chutney, a Bengali Lady, Calcutta, to No 5304, Lahore Chutney, Mrs H M Mistry, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Other Eatables—1st prize, to No 5310, Orange Jelly, by Mrs H M Mistry, Bombay and No 5305, Guava Jelly by Mrs H M Mistry, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize, to No 4578, Papad, made in Ruttonbai Panday's School, Bombay, Certificate of Merit; Cocoanut Vermicelli, No 6019, from Calcutta, and the Mango preparation, No 6025, from Calcutta deserved special mention.

Best in the whole Group to No 4643, Nankhatai, by Meherbai F Bardy, Ruttonbai Panday's School, Bombay, Silver Medal.

GROUP XV.—Women's Handiwork not enumerated above.

Women's Handiwork not enumerated above—1st prize to No 6074 Waxwork Flowers on Frame made by Miss Alvarez, Goa, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 2716, Fish Scales Picture Frame, made by Mrs Radenhurst Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 5027, Grain Picture, made by Miss Tehmina Panday, Madras, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 2700 Glass Writing Set made by Mrs Pestonji Muncherji, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to No 4994 Boot-lace Mat made by Miss Dhunbai S. Davar, Bombay, No 2450 Cork-frame made by Miss Balmai Desai, Bombay No 5831, Fish Scale Picture Frame, by Miss Jessie D'Mello, Bombay No 1170 Dressed Picture, by Bai Laxmibai, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad Deccan, Nos 84 87 Enamelled Bangle Jewellery, by Mrs Akabai Banavikar, Bombay, No 5995 Initiated English Jewellery by Mrs E H Burt, Bombay, No 4104, Sealing Wax Pin Cushion, by Miss Balai Palankoee, Bombay, No 4752, Two Silk Seam Footrugs by Mrs P Pestonji Muncherjee, Bombay No 6015 Glass Writing Case, by Miss Soonabai Pocha, Bombay, No 4010 Engraved Glass Picture by Miss M R Aga, Bombay No 5717 Scissor Work Picture, made by a Bengali Lady, Calcutta; No 4626 Crinkled Paper Work, by Miss Margaret Mello, Bombay, No 1710 Leather Work Wall Pocket, made by a lady in Goa, No 5495 Darned Net Work made by Mrs Hassan M A Ali, Bombay No 3572 Cardboard Slates made by Bai Ambubai Shankar, Bombay, No 384, Lacquered Tops, by Mrs Patankar, Bombay, No 384, Lacquered Tops, made by a Bhownagur Woman, Kathiawar, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XVI.—Industrial Institutes for Women.

Collection of Work of all Kinds.—1st prize to the Presentation Convent, Vepery, Madras, Gold Medal; 1st prizes to the Parsee Women's Work Class, Girgaum, Bombay, Gold Medals certificates; 1st prizes to the Nyanar Mission, Nagercoil, Travancore, Gold Medal Certificate; 1st prize to the Jamnagar School of Embroidery, Jamnagar, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to Mrs. Kapadia's Class, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to Mrs. Abbott's Industrial Home, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Weaving by Hand—The Girls' Orphanage, C P Mission, Rutlam, Silver Medal.

Drawn Thread Work to the Girls' Orphanage, Nasirabad, Bronze Medal.

Darned Network to the C M S Mission, Dummaguden, Madras Presidency, Certificate of Merit.

Hand-made Lace.—1st prize to the Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagamudu, Travancore, Gold Medal.

Finest Pieces Hand-made Lace—1st prize to the S P G Mission (Mrs Daniels) Bangalore, Gold Medal Certificate; best collection Hand made Lace, 2nd prize to Mrs. Duchie's Lace School, Nagercoil, Travancore, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to the Presentation Convent, Vepery, Madras, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to the Wesleyan Mission Lace School, Secunderabad, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XVII—High Schools for Girls.

Work of all Kinds—1st prize to the Diocesan Mission School, Calcutta, Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to St Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to the Bulkaji Bengali School, Fort, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to the Mysore Convent, Mysore, Certificate of Merit; 4th prize to the Scottish Orphange, Poona, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XVIII—Primary Schools for Girls.

Work of all Kinds—1st prize to the Ratanbai Panday School, Tardeo, Bombay, Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to the Tata Girls' School, Nowsari, Silver Medal; 3rd prize to the Mahrathi School, No 1, Baroda, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to the Gokuldas Tejpal School, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XIX—Other Schools for Girls.

Work of all Kinds—1st prize to Miss Campbell's Mission School, Neemuch, Gold Medal Certificate; 2nd prize to the Nagpur Normal School, Nagpur, Silver Medal, 3rd prize to the Female Training College, Rajkot, Bronze Medal; 4th prize to Miss Millard's School for the Blind, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

GROUP XX.—Metals.

Metals.—Only one exhibit, No 1026, Brass Model of Tajia, made by Mrs. Ranjit Kalabhai, Benares, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XXI.—Miscellaneous.

Church Embroidery—1st prize to No 4727, Bishop's Stole, worked by Sister Mary Apresentacao Panjim, Goa, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 4725 Bishop's Casula worked by Sister Mary Apresentacao, Panjim, Goa, Bronze Medal.

Canvas Work Picture—1st prize to No 5380, Sacred Picture by Miss Maggie Menezes, Bombay, Silver Medal; 2nd prize to No 834 the battle of Waterbary by Miss S S Unwala Bombay, Bronze Medal; 3rd prize to No 741 Girl reading a Book by Girls of the Zoroastrian School, Bombay, Certificate of Merit.

Crewel Work Picture—1st prize to No 2938 Hindu Woman by Miss D E Batliwala, Bombay, Bronze Medal; 2nd prize to No 5098, Portrait of Queen Victoria by Sreemati Susila Bala Roy, Nusserabad, Certificate of Merit. A special prize has been awarded to No 3150, Portrait of Mr Framjee Mehta, worked by the Girls of the Zoroastrian School, Bombay, Silver Medal.

Miscellaneous embroidary to No 3522, Embroidered Tea cloth by Miss Soonabai Cooper, Surat, Bronze Medal; and special prize to No 3787, Sampler, worked by Mrs A P Appiah Bangalore, Bronze Medal.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C. KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Sir Edwin Collen writes to "The Times":—

Sir,—Your able Military Correspondent, in the two articles "Our Warning from Manchuria," has placed before the public in this country certain material for estimating the nature of the task which may at some future time lie before the Indian Army in the event of Russia seeking to advance into Afghanistan. He has also shown very clearly what amount of military force would be needed, in his opinion, to meet such an invasion; but I venture to think he has passed somewhat lightly over the difficulties which must beset the concentration of immense numbers of men and animals at the rail-heads of the lines of advance, that he has almost ignored the preparations which have been made of recent years in India to meet the danger he anticipates, and that he has under-estimated the power of self-defence which Afghanistan and India possess.

The problem is not a new one, although as new conditions arise it must be studied afresh in the light of the most recent information. It has engaged the deep study of many men who have long since foreseen the possibilities that are before us, and the tremendous strain such a conflict would involve. But until the archives of India and of Whitehall give up their dead, in the shape of the record of the labours of those who have passed from India or from life, and their views are published with the frankness which characterizes the present publication of "the views now held at the moment in India," it is unlikely that the public will be fully informed on the subject, or that justice will be done to those who have given their lives to the work.

I do not dispute the conclusion arrived at by your Correspondent that Russia might be able to transport in the course of some months the large force of 400,000 men divided between the rail-head on the Merv-Kushk line and that on the south rail section not yet built of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway. The second line is to terminate "in the vicinity of Balkh." Your Correspondent probably means Mazar-i-Sharif, the capital of Afghan Turkestan, as Balkh is a mere heap of ruins whose mass attests what the "mother of cities" once was. But even with the railway enterprise of the Russians, the southern section of the Orenburg-Tashkent line can hardly be constructed with the quickness and ease considered possible by your Correspondent. I admit most readily that my belief does not in the least lessen the importance of a dispassionate consideration of the problem, or the urgency of our preparing to meet its conditions. But I submit that the parallel drawn between the assembly of the Russian army in Manchuria and a concentration on the frontiers of Afghanistan is not so close as might be supposed, with every allowance for the greater distance to be traversed in the former operation. In the first place, a considerable portion of the force employed was already in Manchuria; secondly, supplies were obtained locally in greater abundance than would be the case in the second operation; and thirdly, the Russians have been operating with their railway alongside them, whereas in Afghanistan it would be useless to concentrate large forces, unless vast quantities of supplies had been gathered together at the rail-heads and an enormous amount of camel transport had been collected. Neither the Herat Valley nor Afghan Turkestan could support anything like the numbers suggested. Even for a movement upon Herat a large amount of transport would be required, and we may take it for granted that only by means of railways could huge armies be supplied in a further advance. I entirely agree that we should make a liberal estimate of the forces with which Russia might if she ever decided to embark upon this undertaking, enter the country of our ally, but, on the other hand, it is no use minimizing the difficulties with which she would be confronted. No Indian statesman or soldier who has laboured in the field of Indian defence has ever understated the numbers which might be brought against Afghanistan and ourselves, having regard to the circumstances of the time and the conditions of railway communication then existing. Sir Charles Macgregor, whose loss to the Indian Army was irreparable, and those who followed him

I fear I must add that I have not seen much sign of any practical acceptance of the principle up to the present time.

Sir,—In my letter on the above subject which you did me the honour of publishing in your issue of the 7th inst., I mentioned, in the fourth paragraph, the successive Viceroys under whose Governments a continuous policy of preparation had been carried out. By a strange "lapsus calami" I omitted the name of Lord Dufferin, that wise and prudent statesman whose energies were specially devoted to the safeguarding of India, and in whose time such measures as the increase and mobilization of the Army, the defence of the North-West Frontier and the establishment of the Imperial Service troops were initiated and developed.

May I also add that, in making a correction in the fifth paragraph, the word "more" before "further" I was left in by accident, when obviously it should have been struck out? Yours,

EDWIN COLLEN.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 10th January.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903, the following Commanders have been placed on the Retired List, at their own request:—John Francis Stuart. Dated 1st January, 1905. Frederick Charles Ulick Vernon Wentworth.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of officers in the rank last held whilst on the Active List;—Captain Frank Ashow, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Admiralty, 11th January, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 10th July, 1895—Lieutenant Charles Cecil Kerr-Pearse has been placed on the Retired List, at their own request.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Edward Kennedy-Purvis. Guy Waterhouse Hallifax, Charles Leonard Fox. Francis Brownlow Haygarth. Martin Robertson-Glasgow.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Frederick Lewis Dibblee is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Department, Admiralty.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Bernard is placed on the Retired List at his own request under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November 1881.

Captain St. George Bowes Armstrong from the Second List to be Supernumerary to the Establishment.

Captain Arthur Greenway Little is seconded for service as Assistant to the Professor of Fortification Royal Naval College Greenwich.

Captain St. George Bowes Armstrong (Supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment vice Little seconded.

Captain Robert Crosthwaite Colquhoun from the Seconded List to be Supernumerary to the Establishment.

Captain Frederick Manoli Baltazzi Hobbs to be Major vice Bernard retired.

Captain Robert Crosthwaite Colquhoun (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment vice Hobbs promoted.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held whilst on the Active List:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Bernard, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant James Richards Carnon to be Lieutenant.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant James Gerald Stockely Doorly has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 12th January.
Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Samuel Wills Ryder has been placed on the Retired List.

War Office, Pall Mall 13 January 1905.

2nd Life Guards, Second Lieutenant Frank Penn from Royal East Kent (The Duke of Connaught's Own) (Mounted Rifles) Imperial Yeomanry, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. J. Sandys, resigned.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant. The Honourable R Bruce to be Lieutenant, vice H K Hamilton-Wedderburn, transferred to Scots Guards.

14th (King's) Hussars, Major Richard G Brooksbank retires on retired pay.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant L M Gregson to be Lieutenant, vice G B A Russell, promoted.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant R Creyke to be Lieutenant, vice A H Royds' promoted.

IRISH GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant J. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice G Brooke, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Henry G A Thomson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Supernumerary Captain Charles Bonham-Carter to be Captain, vice G A Thomson.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles E. Borton, C B on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Major Godfrey Massy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C E Borton, C B.

Captain Charles Ross, D S O, to be Major, vice G Massy.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant James E Lewis-Lloyd is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry) Captain Charles D Prowse is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Arthur C. H. MacGregor is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Lieutenant Norman McD. Teacher is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Gerald W. Browne to be Lieutenant, Vice N. McD. Teacher.

The East Surray Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh W. Pearse, D.S.O., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur B. Dunsterville to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. W. Pearse, D.S.O.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, second Lieutenant E. C. Gepp to be Lieutenant vice A. E. Dene promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Leonard Slater, from the Indian Army, to be Captain, vice H. H. Elliott, who exchanges.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Walter H Trethewy to be Major, vice L Munro promoted.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Hume Greenfield to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H W Steward, promoted.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain Ernest A E Lethbridge, D S O to be Major, vice R G H Hughes, promoted.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), second Lieutenant R A L Wood resigns his Commission.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Charles L E Robertson-Eustace, D S O, to be Major, vice The Honourable St Leger H Jervis, D S O, retired.

The Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Supernumerary Captain Frederick E Whitton to be Captain, vice W G Montgomerie placed temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Captain K D Mackenizie to be Adjutant, vice Captain J W H Maturin, who vacates appointment.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Captain C J O'Gorman, D S O, from the Seconded List to be Captain.

Captain P G Stock resigns his Commission.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward R C Graham, C B, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice, Colonel F S Robb, M V O whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

QUEEN ALEXADRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Staff Nurse Miss A M Pagan is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

The undermentioned Ladies to be staff Nurses provisionally:

Miss Ethel St. Quintin, Miss Louisa Strickland,

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J L Melvill, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Paymaster.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Maurice C Barton, D S O, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires upon an Indian pension.

Captain Bertram A Warry, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

MR. THOMAS CRAIGIE GLOVER, a partner in the firm of Messrs. S. and H. Morton and Co., engineers, Leith, a director of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, a civil engineer and contractor with a large business in India, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £110,239, of which £24,359 is Scottish estate.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

A LIVING TOMB.

THE romantic marriage of one of Lord Polwarth's sons brings to mind the astounding adventures of the first holder of the title. This was Sir Patrick Hume, who was submitted to relentless persecution for the part he took in opposing the unconstitutional procedure of Charles II and James II and compelled to seek safety in flight. But there was impossible. His brave daughter Grizzel that same heroic girl from whom the Earls of Haddington descend devised a means. With the aid of the one servant whom they dared trust she got a bed and bed-room carried by night into the burial place beneath Polwarth Church. In this dismal chamber the refugee lay concealed for a month. Every night the heroine Grizzel carried him food which she had surreptitiously withdrawn from her own plate at table, so as not to arouse the suspicions of others.

A HEROINE'S TERRORS.

The lone churchyard had as grim terrors for a young girl in those days as in these. Fear of spectres and visions of lurking soldiery terrified the faithful Grizzel as she stumbled over the graves each midnight. The minister's dogs created a tremendous uproar as she passed. This was checked on a representation to their owner that there was a rabid animal in his kennels; whereupon the complaisant minister hanged the whole lot of them. At the end of a month a bed had been prepared for the fugitive in his own home, dug out by his wife's bare hands beneath the floor of one of the basement rooms. Here for another spell the hunted man lay. Then a breaking of water flooded the subterranean couch, and a further moving-on was necessary. After many almost incredible adventures, Sir Patrick got by way of London to the Continent. His estates, which had been confiscated, were restored to him upon the accession of William of Orange, and he was granted titles and honours in abundance. He sat in Parliament for Berwich, was granted the existing Polwarth barony, and, later, the earldom of Marchmont. One of the daughters married a Laird of Harden, from which house Scott descended.

THE UNDESIRED GIFT.

It is unforgivable of Fortune to heap a windfall of £100,000 upon a dead man's grave. That, according to the cables, has just happened—the sum mentioned having been shown to be due to a man who was driven by poverty to suicide. A similar thing has happened in higher walks of life; men have been lying in their graves, all unknown to Parliament, when the latter has been voting them honours and emoluments. Sometimes, however, it is the testator who has the laugh—if laugh there be in it. One grim wretch insisted that a morsel of his liver should be sent to Hazlitt; and his command was duly observed. Another, a man about to be changed at Chelmsford, desired as his dying request that certain of his fingers should be cut from his hands after death, to be given to his children, "as a warning to them, as my fingers were the cause of bringing myself to the gallows and my children to poverty." The legatee further desired that "E Brown and two brother prisoners will be so kind as to see it done—they knowing which fingers they are, by their marking them at my wish with ink." The request, says the historian was complied with.

TIME AND TIDE.

The high tides of whose destructive effects in many parts of England we have heard so much remind us all to be thankful that this England of ours is surely founded and of material warranted never, or, at any rate, scarcely ever, to shrink. The earth feels these tremendous tidal pulls just as does the water and geologists tell us that tidal stresses are a factor in the production of earth-quakes. They are able to trace a slight yielding of the earth even now in the long-period tidal stresses. That no worse happens we owe to the fact that the earth has a rigidity equalling that of steel. When the earth was younger and semi-fluid, she was less able to resist the attraction of the sun and as everbody knows, tremendous tidal distortions caused the pulling away of our outer rim, and there came to be "The horned moon to shine by night amongst her spangled sisters bright." She and we have drifted apart since then, but we still make her spin, and she in return scavenges nobly for us by washing our shores with the everlasting tides which she tugs hither and thither.

THE GENTLE SEX.

When women were content to fasten their hats with ribbons or elastic, the stiletto-like hatpin was not in vogue, and its use as a lethal weapon unknown. But even so deadly an instrument as the hatpin does not answer where two such creatures are concerned who have just fought a fatal duel in Paris. Once upon a time women fought duels like men. In the Royal library at Munich are illustrations of these combats. Sometimes the woman carried a heavy stone in her sleeve. The latter hung a little distance below her wrist so as to afford the better swing for her weapon. There seem to have been rules for these fights. When the woman's opponent was a man he had to be buried breast-high in the arena, but with his arms free. Other drawings, however, show the combatants, male and female, free in the ring, armed with large knives and fencing for an opening for the fatal thrust.

STORIED PENS.

The quill pen with which the Treaty of Vienna was signed has just come to light for the executing of a marriage certificate. A pen is intrinsically neither better nor worse for its use by august hands but your collector would not believe it. Someone paid 5 1-2 guineas for that which Wellington used; Scott's realised three guineas more; and sales of pens once owned by Wordsworth, Dickens, Disraeli, and other notabilities show the prices to have an upward tendency. The Empress Eugenie had one which would be a pen of price did it ever come into the market. It was that used for the signing of the Treaty of Paris at the conclusion of the Crimean War. Not less valuable would be that with which Bismarck subscribed his signature to the treaty terminating the Franco-Prussian War. But that had material worth; it was of gold, specially manufactured for the occasion by the jewellers of Pforzheim.

NO MEAN RECORD.

We brought the South African War to a close by a treaty which was typewritten. They could not, however, dispense with the pen for signatures. For such a purpose as a peace treaty, the most appropriate pen would seem to be one similar to that with which the Pope signs his official documents. It is a white quill, taken from the wing of a dove, and has, they say, been in use for nigh upon half a century. Queen Victoria clung to the quill. Palmerston was as conservative. Of one of Lord Dalling's despatches he complained: "The inclosures are written with a steel pen and fluid ink, which is no doubt pleasant for the writer, but far otherwise for reader, and they will, moreover, soon disappear like the proclamations of General Breton." The life of a good pen in the hand of a man who does not bear too heavily on his implement is considerable. We have the assurance of Gill, at the close of his volume of Biblical Commentary:—"With one good pen I wrote this book made of a grey goose quill, a pen it was when it I took and a pen I have it still."

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

605,02—Smetham B and N—Ratahbai widow and others vs Narrotam Morarjee Goculdas and others—Cragie L and O and R and B—Part heard.
751,03—Nadirshaw and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjari and others—B and M and Inperson—Part heard
112,04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co
294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama
125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tokersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon Mr Justice ARTON.
At 11 a. m.
Motion.

33,05—Thakurdas and Co—The Honourable Sir Pherozeshaw Merwanji Mehta and others vs The R Dr D Machan and others—Cragie L and O

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard
117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard
365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard
762-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhrgwandas—Malvi H and M
765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co
771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co
723,01—Tyabji and Co—Waghji Becher and others vs Jaffer Somji Parpia and others—Captain and V
533,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Argyll, 278 tons, Captain A Harrison, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer St Regulus, 1999 tons, Captain C F Borg, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Springwell, 1943 tons, Captain J Chisholm, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A Wallace, sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3529 tons, Captain F W Fry, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 1975 tons, Captain A G Abbott, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Japan, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Humphry, Mr C H B Forbes, Mr and Mrs and Miss Meyer, Mr E J Andrews, Mr Van Ess, Mrs Richard's child, Mrs Angelus, Mrs Gomes, Mr Shroff, Mr Sag Bag, 4 British and 5 native soldiers and 192 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth	Capt the Hon'ble	H-R	Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr	M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Clive	Comdr Beauchamp		R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr W G Hewett		R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr	Stocken	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats			

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Linga s	Rickford	Busreh, Jan 22
	Arcadia s	Dubitt	Aden, Jan 23
	Rance s	Corran	Calcutta, Dec 29
29	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, &c

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Saga s	Moe	Tuticorin
	Dwarka s	Carey	Persian Gulf
	Vidala s	Robertson	Karachi
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Springwell s	Chisholm	Hull
	Sutherland s	Wallace	Amsterdam
29	Bancoora s	Abbott	Rangoon & Japan
	Orissa s	Fry	Calcutta
	St Regulus s	Borg	Calcutta
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday;—
Steamer Arcadia, for Aden
" Themisto, for Amsterdam and Leith

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
22	Ellora	Calcutta
24	Binara	Rangoon
25	Itinda	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden on the 27th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macalister left Liverpool on the afternoon on the 27th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ismalia arrived at London from Calcutta on the evening of the 28th instant.

HONGKONG, January 28.

The P and O Company s s "Coromandel" left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The florio and Rubattino S N Company's "Capri" has left Singapore for Honkong to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s "Nera" left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 28th inst at 4 p. m. and she is expected here on Thursday 2nd of February in the afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—14000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 1680 cwts oil cake The New Mofussil Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—432 cwts cottonseed Tata and Co 6000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—8 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—37 1-2 cwt fishmaws, R Ohanjee and Co
Clan Lesbe s—100 cwt wheat Ralli Bros
Bin Lomond s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Bin Lomond s—200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve Co; 463 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4002 cwt gingelly seed John Fachiri
Clan Macleod s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co
Maros s—9 cases medicine G Jeangirard and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Becher; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2006 cwt maize Wagjee Becher

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Themsto s—2312 cwt linseed Ralli Bros
Sutherland s—4017 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR LEITH.

Themisto s—124,821 cwt cottonseed and 6000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—3035 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Den of airlie s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Ethel hilda s—50 bales cotton fly and waste N Peerbhoy; 1 bale cotton F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton fly C Heenjee and Co
Ehrenfels s—4200 cwt castorseed and 280 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla 110 bales cotton, Valkurt Bros; 500 cwt bone meal E C Nanjee

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—8004 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES

Kt of the Thistle s—3260 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri 2001 cwt gingellyseed D Nanjee and Co

FOR PORT SAID.

Perseveranza s 4100 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR ODESSA.

Istria s—30 cwts Olibanum P Jethabhoy
Imperator s—200 cwts Olibanum J Nurbheram

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—200 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 110 bales cotton Aolkarr Bros; 19016 cwts gingellyseed J Fachari; 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 187 cwts oilbanum D Vullibhai and Co
Imperator s—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Istria s—2250 cwts gingelly J Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—60 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton Bamjee and Co

FOR KOBE

Dumbarton s—38 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Seth and Co
Adato s—1800 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Adato s—1300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt bone meal Croft Modandy Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 26, 1905.

I. Orderly Sergts for the week.
No 1 Coy—Corpl F W Petch next for duty Sergt H E Bryning.
No 2 Coy—Sergt W Ewing next for duty Sergt T P Hunter.
2. The following drills will take place this week;—
No 1 Company—
Tuesday at 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.
No 2 Company—
Thursday at 8-30 p.m.—Parade at Princes Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
E E Coy—Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday next the 31st instant and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructors.
3. The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday next the 4th Feb at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Khaki patties not to be worn.
IV. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 25th instan has been granted to Gr R H Briscoe.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 30, 1905.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 4th Proximo at 4 30 p. m. (Bombay Time)
Dress.—Drill Order, Bandoliers and putties to be worn.
A suitable train leaves Colaba at 2-50 p.m. (Bombay Time) and Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.
Members travelling from other stations or on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded
Dinner will be provided in Camp about 7-30 p. m. for members of "A," "C," "D," "E" and "F" Companies who attend this parade.
Cadets must attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-42 p. m. (Bombay Time).
Members of Adult Companies can return by trains at 7-42 p. m. or 10 20 p. m. (both Bombay Time) but if they intend to remain in Camp must bring their bedding.
2 The Annual Inspection will take place at 4 p m on Saturday the 11th proximo, and all members must arrange to be present at that time.
No member can be absent from the inspection unless special leave has been obtained.
3 Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a m on Wednesday the 8th February 1905, at Camp, Santa Cruz.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki.
4 Trains—The railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 10-10 a m (Railway Time) and by the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 p m (Railway Time) daily.
Volunteers must travel by these trains only, so as to prevent inconvenience to the ordinary passenger traffic special accommodation will be found in "front" of the Down Train and in "rear" of the Up Train.
5. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their sections out to the Range so that their sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	20	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	16	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	21	23	53
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	7	19
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	17
Total	76	76	201
Same date last year	58	54	125

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
35	17

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	14	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	6	24
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	11	8	32
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	23
Total	51	39	161
Total plague deaths to date	279,146	231,294	
Same date last year	68	50	132

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	18

ADMIRAL Dewey's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed lately, according to the "Philadelphia Post," by the nuisance of "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying 30 or 40 people, which stop in front of his house three times a day in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of forty pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away:—"The red house to your right—given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been more DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUS

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT
GREAT REDUCTION
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms
Messrs. KING, KING &
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the Year 1903:—

Policies issued (New)	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per c

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

NO FOOD for BABIES

equals

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

UNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

UNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London*

PANDIT

D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and As.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over e Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 nd 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government f Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : 'I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says : " Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious.'

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04 : " .....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital ; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.

AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,

158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

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50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION & COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Prevent to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Thorough efficiency

is proved by the enormous sale of

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Powder

Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap

is very serviceable in hot climates as a preventive of prickly-heat and other irritation of the skin. It is pleasantly perfumed and contains 10% Crystal Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SUNDERLAND, ENGLAND.

BIG G
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guarantees not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
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ORIGINAL. KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WHEN ORIGINAL

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmic, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being any where near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGSISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold ,, 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES.

Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, ,, 375.

OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.

Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, ,, 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

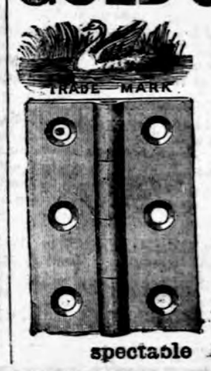
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all Spectacle Merchants.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

PREPARED FROM THE

CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

(NON-ALCOHOLIC).

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES—worthless imitations made from cheap Lemon Juice or Chemicals—but insist upon having **ROSE'S** in the well-known embossed Bottles.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition, London.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—

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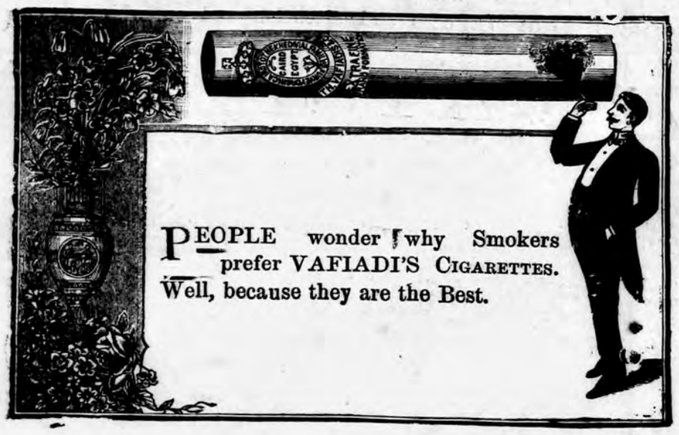

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